

Outlaw cowboy clampers, AA says

Unscrupulous wheelclamping firms should be forced out of business by the outlawing of their activities, the Automobile Association will tell the government today. The AA has backed a suggestion that wheelclamping on private land be made illegal unless the firms have a local authority licence.

The Home Office is examining ways of curtailing the operations of rogue firms that demand £100 or more to release clamped cars. The AA opposed all but one of six options in a discussion document, including a ban on all clamping. Kenneth Faircloth, public affairs director, said: "It's vital to strike a balance between the right of a motorist to park a car without being trapped by an unscrupulous clumper and the right of a landowner to prohibit selfish parking." The AA suggests that release fees should not exceed the £38 charged by police.

Prison ships considered

Prison ships, moored off the coast, are being considered to accommodate low security prisoners as one option to reduce prison overcrowding, the Home Office has confirmed. One reported plan is for two vessels moored off Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, to take 800 prisoners, mainly those nearing the end of their sentence or remand inmates.

Art equals happiness

Only 4 per cent of Britons are happy in their jobs and, if money were no object, about 80 per cent would prefer to pursue a career in the arts, according to an NOP survey, which launches a competition to encourage young artists. The most popular choice was becoming a musician, followed by a writing career.

Hospital police

Police are setting up a sub-station at the Royal London Hospital in Whitechapel, east London. The move is part of a £350,000 campaign against crime that includes spy cameras, staff radios and alarms and more security guards. Last year, computer thieves stole £35,000 of the hospital's office equipment.

Daughter for Guppy

Darius Guppy, the jailed jewel dealer, has become a father, with the birth of a 6lb 5oz daughter, Isabella, to his wife, Patricia.

Guppy, serving five years at Kirkham prison, Lancashire, for fraud, is expected to ask his friend, Earl Spencer, brother of the Princess of Wales, to be a godfather.

Veterans 're-enact' war

Campaign veterans from conflicts dating back to the first world war brought history alive for visitors to the Imperial War Museum at RAF Duxford, near Cambridge, yesterday. In an oral history event which continues today, they recall the past while standing alongside the tanks, military vehicles and aircraft from the battle zones.

Queen Mother better

Continued from page 1

full anaesthetic has the Queen Mother, who is 93 in August, reluctantly cancelled one of her many engagements, a church service and reception on Tuesday for holders of the Victoria and George crosses. The Prince of Wales has said he will take his grandmother's place.

She will be returning to London for a Church Army reception at Lambeth Palace on Thursday, less than a week after she was taken to hospital complaining of "a slight tightening of the throat".

The operation was similar to those at the King Edward VII Hospital in London in 1982

to remove a fishbone and at the Aberdeen Infirmary in 1986 to extract a small piece of fish. According to Alan Reid, for the infirmary, the Queen Mother was treated by the regular nursing staff on the third floor medical ward alongside National Health patients. Routine had not been altered and no other treatment had to be cancelled.

"She was in an individual room, like other patients on the ward," he said. "The same bed was filled by an NHS patient shortly after the Queen Mother left." Dr Peter Brum, the Queen's physician in Scotland, is on the hospital staff and was in charge of the case.

Women still lose out on Oxford firsts

By JOHN O'LEARY

THE controversy over equal opportunities at Oxford University will break out again today with the publication in *The Times* of a don's research that shows far fewer women obtaining first class degrees at Oxford than at other universities.

The study by Doctor Jerry McCrum, a fellow of Hertford College Oxford, shows a much greater disparity between the sexes at Oxford than elsewhere. The figures also show big differences between students from state and independent schools.

Oxford's council will decide today whether to accept last week's vote by

donors to appoint more readers, rather than professors, to increase the representation of women in the academic ranks. The council could insist on a postal ballot of all academics, but is not expected to do so.

Dr McCrum's research, however, will revive another long-standing concern of equal opportunities campaigners. Students at Cambridge raised the male domination of firsts last month, but the gulf at Oxford appears even wider. Although men take the majority of firsts at old universities, Dr McCrum's study shows that women do better nationally in many of the most popular subjects. At Cambridge, women dominate only in biochemis-

try, the natural sciences and classics, but at Oxford every main subject awards the majority of firsts to men.

Independent school women have had a better record in recent years than their state school counterparts, but among the men the position is reversed. State school men take the highest proportion of firsts in any of the four categories.

Dr McCrum's figures support findings he published three years ago, which showed men taking up to 50 per cent more firsts than women.

Numerous theories have been advanced for the disparity in first class degrees. Some scientists, including Dr Charles Goodhart, a former fellow of

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, who has carried out a similar study of Oxford's greatest rival, blames genetic differences. He argues that males of every species dominate the extremes of performance.

Dr McCrum, however, believes that Oxford's pressurised tutorial and examination systems are responsible for the university's particular situation. He said that state school women often lack the confidence necessary to shine in such circumstances. In addition, premenstrual tension is likely to afflict a high proportion of examination candidates.



McCrum: report reopens dispute on degrees

Education, page 35

Transport 2000 report

Rail privatisation will push up fares

By TIM JONES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

THE government's rail privatisation plans could lead to huge fare increases and widespread line closures, according to the first independent cost analysis of the proposals.

Transport consultants Steer Davies Gleave claim the net effect of the proposals would worsen the finances of the railways by 15 per cent or £500 million, in a report commissioned by the pressure group, *Transport 2000*.

This figure, it says, could rise to almost £1 billion if Railtrack, the publicly owned company which will lease track and signalling to private operators, is required to make an 8 per cent return to the Treasury as other nationalised industries do.

Hundreds of miles of rural services could be threatened, and commuters, using Network SouthEast trains, confronted with fare increases of 37 per cent over current levels. If the measures proved politically unacceptable, the report argues, they could only be offset by a 60 per cent increase of £450 million annually in taxpayers' subsidy.

While John MacGregor, the transport secretary, described the findings as "preposterous and scaremongering", Tory rebels will seize on the report when they oppose the passage of the bill through the Commons today. They will be further encouraged by a newspaper Gallup poll which sug-

gests that privatisation is opposed by more than 70 per cent of rail users.

The report analyses the cost to British Rail of running passenger services in 1991-92 against the likely cost of a privatised service. Working on the assumption that running costs would rise by 15 per cent or £500 million, the report says that all of the three main passenger operations now run by BR would suffer.

"The cost implications over the immediate period to 1995 look particularly poor. During this time, government plans for cash support for BR are for a reduction of half, from £1,100 million in 1992-93 to £500 million in 1994-95."

None of the three main operations, currently run by BR, would emerge unscathed. Inter City, it says, could not continue as it now does subsidy free and would be forced to withdraw marginal services and cut back on investment. Network SouthEast, which received £345 million in subsidies in 1991-92, would be faced with fare increases of 37 per cent. These could rise to 74 per cent if the government insists on an 8 per cent return from Railtrack.

Regional Railways, which received subsidies of £629 million would, the report says, be worst hit. "Very substantial network reductions would be needed unless extra taxpayer support was available."

Tory rebellion on rail privatisation grows

By JONATHAN PRYNN

REBEL Tory MPs yesterday kept up the pressure on the government to make concessions over rail privatisation ahead of tomorrow's vote in the Commons, where the bill is reaching its final stages.

Up to 14 backbenchers may support amendments to the bill tabled by Sir Keith Speed because of concern over the survival of concessionary cards and loss-making railway lines. Sir Keith, the MP for Ashford, inherited the mantle of rebel ringleader after the death of Robert Adley.

Six other Tory MPs have added their names to the amendments. They are: Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kempston), Tim Rathbone (Lewes), Hugh Dykes (Harrow East), Nicholas Winterdon (Macclesfield), David Nicholson (Taunton) and Richard Alexander (Newark). A separate amendment has been tabled by Paul Channon stressing the need for consultation, but the former transport secretary has distanced himself from any rebellion.

Other MPs reported to be



Sir Keith: leader of rail sell-off rebels

concerned about the government's plans include Sir Rhodes Boyson (Brent North), Sebastian Coe (Falmouth and Camborne) and Stephen Day (Cheadle).

The rebels want statutory guarantees that the London Travelcard and discount cards for young people and the elderly will be continued by companies operating rail franchises after privatisation. The government has refused to specify such requirements, fearing that they may drive away potential bidders.

Mothers may be taxed on benefit

Continued from page 1

that we pay some benefits to people irrespective of their means, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor, does mean that we are spending money that cannot then be used to relieve poverty."

He said it was difficult to withdraw benefits from well-off people without affecting the less well-off. "I have set out on the review on the assumption that we are going to stick to the manifesto pledge which says that we will go on increasing child benefit, and that we will pay it for all the children in the family, and that we will pay it to the woman in the family."

His remarks left Tory MPs speculating that the government is likely to consider taxing the benefit for the first time. They accept that the government would face criticism for imposing "a tax on working mothers".

David Blunkett, Labour's health spokesman, said Mr Portillo's interview confirmed that there was about to be a significant extension of charging within the NHS. "I believe they will move to restrict exemptions and increase the range of services subject to charging. It amounts to a break-up of the NHS as we know it," he said.

Senior ministers voiced alarm at the series of leaks surrounding Mr Portillo's review. One said: "The Treasury clearly wants everyone to see just how serious they are. But what this is all doing for our electoral prospects in Christchurch I dread to think."

The welter of speculation is complicated by an impending cabinet row over this year's annual discussions. Spending departments are already understood to have submitted programmes some £5 billion over next year's agreed targets, and ministers are said to have spurned Mr Portillo's request for cuts. He is set to warn the cabinet next month that without tough action, the budget deficit will spiral out of control. The difficulty for the government is that leaks are making it harder for it to discuss more sensitive areas.

Mr Blunkett told BBC Radio's *The World This Week* that Mr Portillo's remarks proved that the Tory party was in a "hell of a mess", adding: "The National Health Service should be available to Margaret Thatcher and Jim Callaghan if they are sick." If benefits were confined to the poor it would inevitably become a poor service.

CORRECTION

Kevin Maxwell is Britain's biggest bankrupt, owing £406 million, and not his brother Ian, as incorrectly reported on May 20.

Unions block frigates

SHIPYARD shop stewards have backed a move to prevent any bid to move work on three frigates from crisis-hit Swan Hunter as part of closure.

They agreed unanimously on a resolution calling for the Tyneside yard to be allowed to complete the frigates under construction.

They also said any attempt to take them away to be finished off elsewhere should be resisted by the workforce and, if they were moved, staff at other yards should refuse to work on them.

A meeting at Carlisle, Cumbria, yesterday, was attended by union conveners from all

the UK's shipyards apart from Vesper Thornycroft in Southampton — where, it is rumoured, the frigates might be taken.

Swan Hunter went into receivership nine days ago after losing a vital contract for a helicopter carrier which is to be built jointly by VSEL of Barrow, Cumbria, and the Kvaerner Govan yard on the Clyde.

A total of 420 of the 2,200 workforce will lose their jobs at the end of next week. The rest of the workforce and 4,000 jobs in supply industries will also be in danger unless the yard can be saved.

Political pot-holes litter path of child support reformers

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

CHILD benefit, introduced 16 years ago, has survived repeated attempts at reform. Successive Chancellors have sought ways of cutting its cost, currently £6 billion a year, but none has found a means of doing so that is both practical and politically acceptable.

Taking the benefit, now worth £10 a week for the first child and £8.10 for others, is an option apparently left open by the government's manifestoes to commitment to continue paying it to all families. Peter Lilley, the social security secretary, suggested in an interview on BBC radio in March that taxation, which could raise about £1 billion, was "probably being considered by all parties".

However, taxation presents difficulties which Mr Lilley identified in an earlier BBC interview last November. Although there were attractions to removing a portion of the

benefit in tax from millionaires' wives, the independent taxation of men and women had made this extremely difficult, he said. An important principle of child benefit was that it was paid directly to the mother, guaranteeing her an income. "This basic principle would be infringed if you were taxing a benefit which goes to the mother because of the husband's income," Mr Lilley said.

Opponents of taxation also point out that tax starts to bite on people earning about £6,000 a year and, for people in that position, child benefit provides a vital addition to their income. One possibility is to impose the tax only on those in the higher rate band, which takes effect between £20,000 and £30,000 a year.

The success of child benefit, which goes to 98 per cent of families with children, is attributed to its being simple to

claim and cheap to administer. By contrast, means-tested benefits are difficult to claim, require complicated forms, are costly to administer and reach in some cases only 50 per cent of those eligible.

Child benefit was never intended to cover even the minimum cost of a child, but its value has been eroded since it was introduced. If it had increased in line with earnings, it would be worth £14 a child. Most European countries pay child benefit but payments tend to be higher for larger families than in Britain.

Linking benefit to the age of children has been proposed as a means of making savings. Concentrating benefits on the under-fives would help parents in the early years when it is most difficult for both to go out to work.

Tax threat, page 1
Public sector pay, page 40

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McCrum: report opens dispute on degrees

Mothers may be taxed on benefit

Continued from page 1
that we pay some benefits to people irrespective of the means, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor, do mean that we are spending money that we are not entitled to.

Row over sextuplets may halt NHS help for single women

By JEREMY LAURANCE
HEALTH SERVICES
CORRESPONDENT

TREATMENT of infertility for single women under the NHS was under threat last night after the mother of Britain's newest sextuplets disclosed that she was unmarried and living apart from their father.

A dispute broke out immediately among ministers and doctors over who should qualify for health service treatment. The health department said it would examine the practice followed by NHS clinics after it emerged that the father, Jan Vince, 36, has three children by a former marriage as well as a six-year-old boy by the mother of the sextuplets, Jean Gibbins, 29.

Tim Yeo, junior health minister, said that the use of NHS funds for the treatment of infertility in unmarried women was inappropriate and criticised the Grimsby hospital that treated Ms Gibbins.

"I don't rule out treatment for unmarried women, but extreme care should be taken before it is offered," he said. "In this case the evidence is that not much care was taken at all. In the light of all the other demands on the NHS, I think the use of funds for this purpose should only be considered in exceptional circumstances."

Couples who already had

■ Science has no more generous gift than that of children for infertile couples. Should such a godsend be available to all?

one child but had experienced difficulty having another should be considered for NHS treatment, he said.

Grimsby General Hospital, which treated Ms Gibbins with drugs to stimulate ovulation, was criticised yesterday for allowing the multiple pregnancy to develop. Professor Robert Winston, director of the NHS infertility clinic at Hammersmith Hospital in London, said that, with regular monitoring by ultrasound, the pregnancy could have been averted.

"Multiple births of this order are a disaster," he said. "If you have proper monitoring, you can detect the number of eggs before conception. If you see more than three eggs producing follicles developing in the ovaries, you should abandon treatment."

Professor Winston defended the treatment of single women and said Mr Yeo was being too hard-line. "It is perfectly proper to treat unmarried women, because a very substantial proportion of couples live together without getting married," he said.

The cost of drug treatment for infertility is £300 to £400 per cycle, about the same as a simple operation, but the cost

of the mistake which led to the birth of sextuplets would be astronomical, he said.

Ms Gibbins told the *News of the World* yesterday that although she lived separately from Mr Vince, her boyfriend of seven years, they spent up to four nights a week together. Mr Vince, who has now fathered ten children, has a house in Grimsby about three miles from Ms Gibbins, who lives with her father.

The couple said they had planned for two and half years to get married but had never got round to it. Their publicity agents, the Ettinger brothers of Liverpool, who have cornered the market in sextuplets, representing Britain's two other sets, are hoping that they tie the knot soon. Otherwise, the family drama may appear too tarnished to attract sponsors and advertisers who are being sought to contribute to the cost of raising each child.

Managers at the Grimsby Hospital were not available for comment last night. In a statement, the hospital said that 200 patients with fertility problems were seen each month, but only a small percentage were treated.

Letters, page 17



Captive audience: water babies watch Leonie Wilson, of Shapeley Water Gardens, of Cheshire, making last-minute preparations for the Chelsea Flower Show, which opens tomorrow.

Gardeners faced with the ravages of gnomes, goldfish poachers and turf strippers should take a leaf from nature's own form of protection, according to Scotland Yard (Stewart Tendler writes). Chinese jujube, creeping juniper and the giant rhubarb are among a 13 shrubs and plants suggested by the Chelsea Flower Show, which opens tomorrow.

Hastrup gives good ground cover and has a very thorny stem. The list has been produced after research by the Consumers' Association and the police into garden crime. A survey by the association showed that one in 20 of the 6,000 who responded had suffered losses in the past two years, and the average value of each theft was £130.

Thousands of students and schoolchildren will sneeze their way to poorer examination results because mild winters and early springs have caused the earlier onset of the hayfever season, Professor Robert Davies, chairman of the British Allergy Foundation, said yesterday at the launch of National Hayfever Week.

Flower show, page 16

Archbishop admits mistake over child abuse priest

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham has admitted that the church should have acted sooner when parents complained that a priest had sexually abused children.

The Most Rev Maurice Couve de Murville said that when parishioners complained about Fr Samuel Penney in 1991, the church did not consider bringing in police or social services because the complainants "specifically asked us not to prosecute and not to go to the police".

The archbishop was speaking last night on *Everyman* on BBC1, which disclosed that

two families whose children were abused were planning to start legal proceedings against him for alleged negligence.

The archbishop said: "Looking back on it, I think we made a mistake. I think we should have referred him to the police much earlier." In fact, Fr Penney was prosecuted after families complained to the police.

The archbishop said the first time the diocese was aware of any sexual abuse was in July 1991, when Fr Penney was taken off his duties as a priest. *Everyman* claimed, however, that Fr Penney was questioned by Catholic authorities after he was arrested for molesting a

14-year-old boy in 1986. Mgr Couve de Murville said: "We talked to him, as we had done in the first case... but I am afraid Sam Penney is rather a master of deceit. We discovered subsequently that not only did he deceive many parents, but he deceived the church."

Three families were involved in the initial prosecution at Warwick Crown Court in March this year, and two of them are planning to sue the archbishop.

At Warwick Crown Court, Fr Penney admitted ten charges of indecent assault against seven boys and girls aged between seven and 16 and is serving a jail sentence of seven and a half years.

The identities of some members of the families, who spoke out openly for the first time, were protected on last night's



Couve de Murville: "We talked to him"

programme. One mother said Fr Penney attempted to molest her 14-year-old son in November 1984. Mgr Couve de Murville arranged for her and the boy's father to see Mgr Daniel Leonard, the Vicar General.

The mother, from Malvern, said: "Leonard seemed to have prior knowledge of Penney's activities. He took notes. He was very quiet. He didn't seem surprised in any way... Towards the end of the conversation I said: 'This has happened before, hasn't it?' to which he replied: 'Yes.' Within two days Fr Penney was moved from the parish."

Rape gang abducts victim in busy street

By STEWART TENDLER
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

A WOMAN was abducted in daylight from a busy London street by three men who beat her unconscious and raped her, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

The victim, a 31-year-old mother, regained consciousness in a churchyard. Her attackers had punched her about the head and scratched her abdomen with a knife.

Last night, she was still too distressed to give police many details about the attack. The men dragged her into a car at knife-point as she waited at a bus stop in Holloway Road, north London, on Saturday evening. She was going home after a shopping trip.

Det Insp Colin Sutton, leading the investigation, said: "It is a brutal rape and further aggravated by the fact that she was just minding her own business in the street."

There was no suggestion of her having any link with the men. Mr Sutton said: "All the information I have points to a random attack and she unfortunately just happened to be there."

Police hope to interview the woman today. They have appealed for witnesses and begun house-to-house enquiries. Mr Sutton said someone must have seen the abduction. The woman is white and her attackers were black.

The woman was waiting at the bus stop, near a main junction and a large bingo hall, at about 7.30pm. A black car carrying three men pulled up and two got out. One produced a knife and they dragged her into the back seat where they beat her about the head as the driver set off. She passed out, regaining consciousness in the churchyard of St Luke's church, about a mile away.

She got help from a flat near by and was taken to hospital for treatment. Her husband was at home with the children waiting for her to return. The men had stolen £70 from her.

Police arrest 50 at Twyford Down sit-in

By JOHN YOUNG

MORE than 50 people were arrested and charged with obstruction early yesterday after a five-hour protest at the site of the M3 extension across Twyford Down, near Winchester.

Police in helmets and boiler suits were ordered to climb a 30ft-high bridge when dozens of demonstrators refused to come down.

About 200 people, who call themselves members of the Dongas tribe, had stormed the site shortly before a main road was closed to allow construction work to begin. They broke down razor-wire fences and pushed past police and guards to climb onto the bridge. After the last demonstrator, who had chained

himself in place, was moved, the 75-yard-long steel bridge was pushed into place.

The Dongas take their name from the Celtic word for the sunken tracks used by drivers to take their cattle to market in Winchester. Mainly itinerant squatters, they have mounted a series of demonstrations on the site in recent months. The discovery of human skeletons and cremation urns have added weight to the belief that Twyford Down, a designated area of outstanding natural beauty, was an important ancient settlement. It is also a contender for the site of Camelot.

John Wright, Hampshire assistant chief constable, who led the police operation, said: "We had to take action. The A33 was closed to allow work to be carried out, and we were determined that

it should take place. If we had not taken action, these people would have returned to the site again and again."

One demonstrator was hurt when apparently struck by a tractor, and was taken to hospital with suspected pelvic injuries. All those arrested were later released on bail and will appear before Winchester magistrates at a later date.

Yesterday afternoon some 20 members of the so-called "tribe" were entertained to tea and sandwiches at Winchester college, where they met the headmaster, members of staff and pupils. "We wanted to exchange views and to understand each other," a spokesman, Raga Woods, said. "It was very successful."

Photograph, page 20

BBC sends managers to business school

By ALEXANDRA FREAN, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE BBC is to send its senior managers back to college to study for an MA in business administration at a cost of at least £8,000 a year each. The part-time courses are expected to last two to three years.

The move is part of John Birt's blueprint for the corporation, designed to "enhance management skill within a creative institution in the public sector" and to create a fast-track management promotion stream within the BBC.

The director-general's initiative will bring the BBC in line with management training schemes already operated by companies such as British Telecom, Rolls-Royce and British Steel.

Several of Britain's leading management schools were invited earlier this month to present details of a tailor-made course for the corporation. The three front-runners are Manchester Business School, Bradford University and Warwick University.

Details of the "winning" course will be announced in the next few weeks. The BBC MBA is expected to consist of a two to three-year part-time

course, involving a combination of residential study and distance learning. Fees at the three business schools range from £4,500 a year at Manchester to £8,000 at Bradford.

A management consultant said that it was high time that the BBC had its own MBA. "They are looking for ways to improve managerial knowledge and the competence for the people who are going to have to herald in the process of slimming down the BBC's corporate structure," he said.

Tony Lennon, president of the broadcasting union Bectu, said it was worried that the courses would divert vital resources away from the corporation at a time when training in broadcasting technical and craft skills was declining.

Mr Lennon said he hoped there would now be a renewed commitment to training for all staff. "The BBC is about to start charging trainees £7,000, to learn how to be make-up assistants, whereas before that kind of training was free. We hope they will not overlook other ranks just to concentrate on training up senior managers," he said.



Couve de Murville: "We talked to him"

programme. One mother said Fr Penney attempted to molest her 14-year-old son in November 1984. Mgr Couve de Murville arranged for her and the boy's father to see Mgr Daniel Leonard, the Vicar General.

The mother, from Malvern, said: "Leonard seemed to have prior knowledge of Penney's activities. He took notes. He was very quiet. He didn't seem surprised in any way... Towards the end of the conversation I said: 'This has happened before, hasn't it?' to which he replied: 'Yes.' Within two days Fr Penney was moved from the parish."

Sun sets on wolf's whistle-stop tour

By IAN MURRAY



Hamley: red-head who stays out of The Sun

THE Cardiff teenager jailed for contempt of court last week after he wolf-whistled at a red-haired woman juror spent a frustrating day yesterday touring South Wales in an attempt to find her.

On Saturday Paul Powell, 19, was released on bail by the High Court after serving 24 hours of the 14-day sentence imposed by Judge Kilfoil. He will have to appear at the Royal Courts of Justice on Thursday, when his lawyers will ask judges to quash the rest of the sentence.

His legal fees are being

paid by The Sun, which in return wanted him to pose with Alexa Hamley, 22, the receptionist from Maesteg, Mid Glamorgan, whose looks inspired him to whistle.

However, Miss Hamley has been signed up by the *Mirror* group. A photograph of her wearing black underwear appeared on page 3 of the *Sunday Mirror* and she told the paper that she liked being whistled at.

Local reporters were told that she was ready to go to London on Thursday to plead for Mr Powell's release. "I feel sorry for Paul

and his family," she said. But when Mr Powell rang to try to arrange a photograph session with The Sun, she was rushed away by men from the *Mirror*.

"It's been terrible all day," her father, David Hamley, said later. "The Sun are driving him all over the place looking for her and have even been following me around trying to find out where she is."

"She rang me from a hotel and said she had no intention now of going to London to give evidence unless she was subpoenaed."

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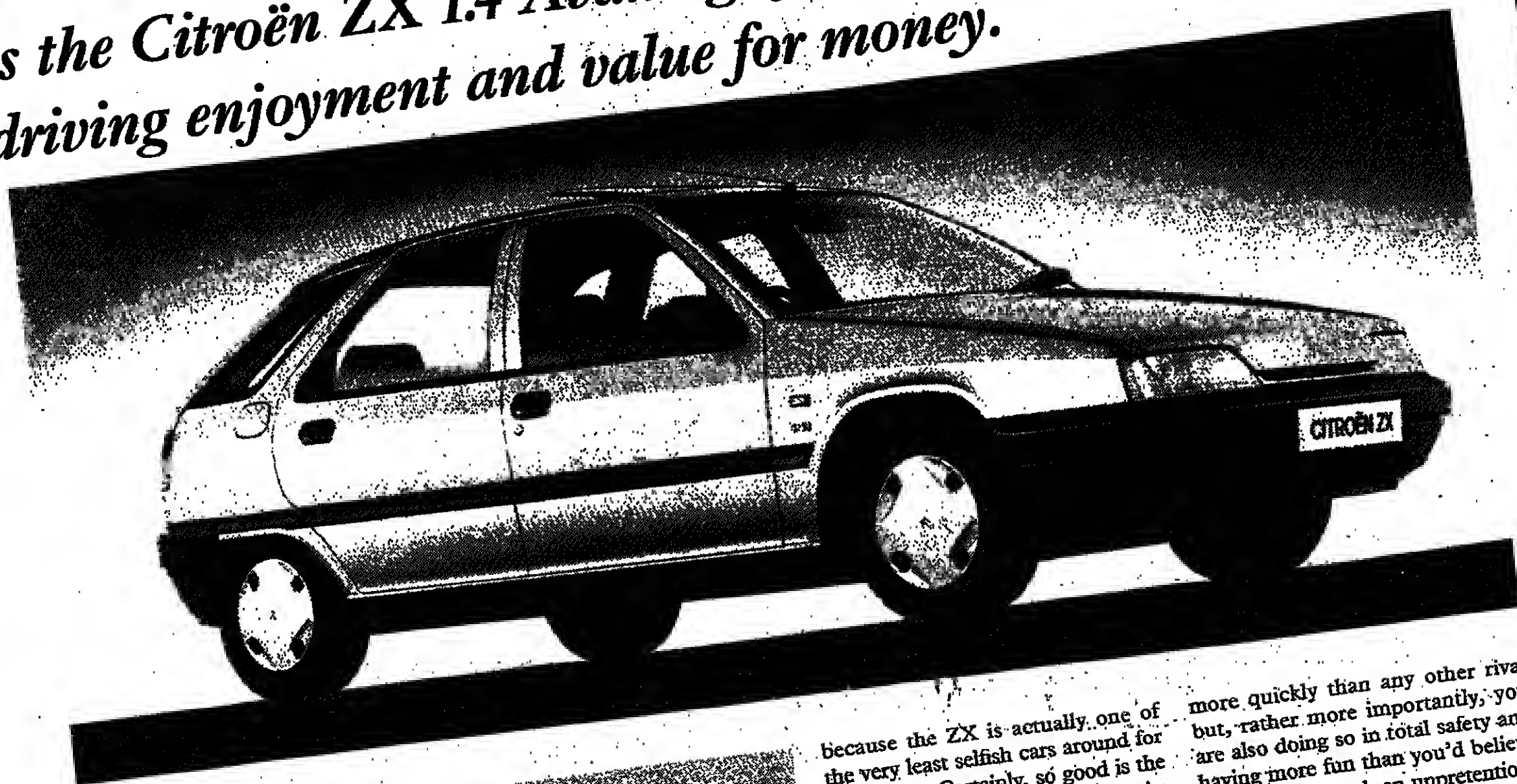
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Overheard: merchant bankers, company directors, politicians and police drugs squad officers

Scanners comb airwaves for crucial information

By Jamie Dettmer

MERCHANT bankers do it, police do it, even educated politicians do it and they seem incapable of stopping. Despite warnings last year — the interceptions of highly sensitive mobile telephone conversations involving the Prince and Princess of Wales — cellular telephone users continue to compromise their security by disclosing information that could lead to blackmail, fraud and even assassination attempts.

For less than the cost of a mobile telephone, amateur eavesdroppers, professional criminals, potential blackmailers and terrorists can, and are, equipping themselves with cheap scanners capable of — illegally — locking into cellular phone calls.

The scanners, which are widely available in electrical stores for as little as £90, can rapidly scan the cellular frequencies until an important or sensitive call is found.

Calls overheard by a scanner in the last week and studied at *The Times* included:

■ Mobile telephone airwaves are insecure and loose talk on them is threatening national and personal security

a long conversation between merchant bankers helping with the forthcoming £1.3 billion ICI demerger share issue; a company chairman organising an assignment with his mistress while travelling home to his wife in Surrey; two company directors discussing a firm they want to buy; a Conservative MP saying clearly at what time he would arrive later in the day at Brooks' club in central London; another Tory MP discussing private commercial business before attending a Commons session; two Welsh Labour politicians plotting their strategy for the forthcoming Welsh Labour party conference; and a discussion between two members of Scotland Yard's drugs squad about named dealers in heroin and crack.

Vodafone and Cellnet, the cellular network operators, dismiss the chances of sensitive calls being intercepted at random as "remote". William Ostrom, Cellnet's head of public relations, argues that a distinction must be drawn between chance eavesdropping, where little damaging information is likely to be picked up, and directing scanners at a particular individual, which is difficult.

The Police Federation last Thursday rejected such claims and joined a growing call for legislation to control the sale, possession and use of scanners. At their annual conference in Blackpool, federation

delegates were told that criminals were using the scanners increasingly to monitor police radio messages and cellular phone conversations. Inspector Robin Penn, from Surrey, said: "No one can escape scanners, including the royal family."

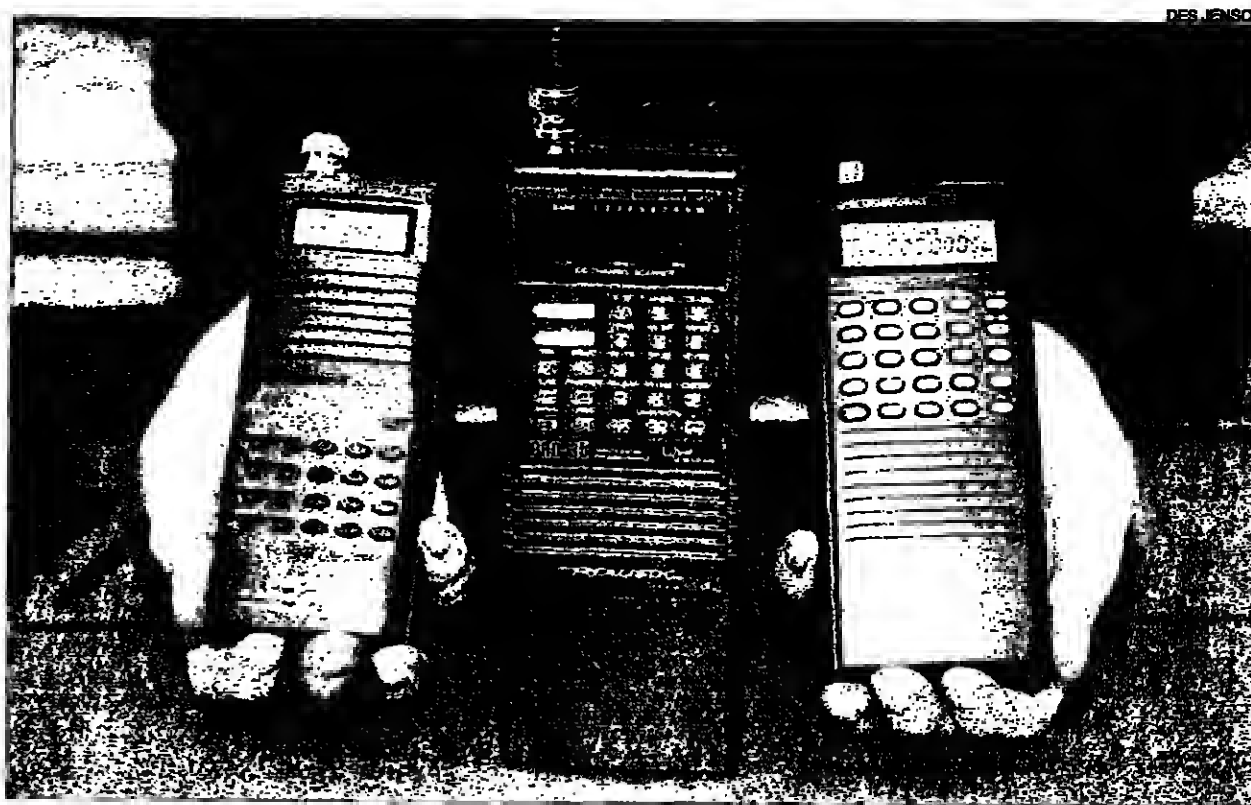
From the naughty to the naughty, cellular phone users fail to appreciate that the system they are using is insecure and can easily be monitored. And despite Police Federation fears, police officers are often the worst culprits, being prepared to say things they never would on police radio channels.

Vodafone and Cellnet insist that, as cellular calls roam across the frequency designated for the mobile telephone system, it is almost impossible for scanners to remain on one

call for long. But most of the intercepted conversations *The Times* has heard are more than just snatches: the call between the drugs officers lasts for more than 15 minutes.

The Times has also heard officers talking on their mobile phones while staking out a named address in west London. By contrast, criminals seem far more discreet when on mobile phones. Drugs dealers monitored last week on the airwaves gave little away. A deal involving stolen cheque books and guarantee cards between a fence and a thief was couched for the most part in what appeared to be a personal code.

Members of the public also seem blithely unaware of the risks they are running: dozens of intercepted calls studied by *The Times* include people giving out to hotels, travel agents, and even escort agencies their credit card details — including the number, billing address and expiry date — thereby exposing themselves



Callers beware: three hand-held scanners, costing about £150, of the type used to listen in to cellular phones

to credit card fraud. The potential for blackmail is also high. Calls monitored randomly last week using a Realistic Pro-43 Hyperscan, price £249, included several to es-

cort agencies or adult contact lines. Names, addresses and telephone numbers were mentioned. A northern businessman included credit card details, home address and the

kind of sexual practice he desired.

Chris Webb, the press officer of the Federation of Communication Services, an association of mobile phone

operators and suppliers, said: "In extreme cases, or with highly sensitive calls, you would be well advised to think about whether you should use a cellular phone."



Prince interception was warning to others

Rogues scramble for new equipment

By Nick Nuttall, Technology Correspondent

A NEW kind of telephone surveillance equipment that allows eavesdroppers not only to listen to mobile phone conversations but also to identify the caller's number is now circulating in Britain.

Its development is worrying responsible members of the security equipment industry, who claim that the technology is being used by blackmailers and unscrupulous journalists for dubious ends.

Unlike the telephone scanner already in high street stores, the new equipment is a mirror image of the technology used by the cellular phone companies to link calls and identify a phone for billing.

Conventional scanners are limited in their usefulness, since the caller's identity will remain a mystery unless their voice is known to the eavesdropper or they identify themselves on air.

The new equipment, however, can pick up the serial codes and phone numbers sent by a mobile handset to the cell phone network. It will then display on a screen the frequency at which the phone is operating, so that the eavesdropper can tune in.

David Benn, managing director of Lorraine Electronics, of east London, which is one of the country's leading surveillance equipment firms, is refusing to stock the new kit, which will fit into a briefcase. He said: "We were offered this equipment but declined to

market it because it is unwarranted intrusion into someone's privacy."

The system, which is driven by a notebook computer, can be programmed to lock on to a mobile phone's aerial, even when the handset is not being used and is on standby. Then, when the user makes a call, the system will alert the eavesdropper that the number is being used.

Mobile phones operate on more than a thousand different frequencies and, as the phone moves down a road, the network transfers the call to a new aerial or cell. This means that conventional scanners cannot follow a conversation for long and that disconnections are frequent.

But the new equipment, costing around £1,700, can anticipate the next frequency seconds before the transfer, allowing the system to remain locked on the target conversation.

A new mobile phone network, called GSM, allows subscribers to make calls in any country. The system, which is starting to roll out across Europe, allows someone with the right handset to make mobile calls in any country, using the latest digital technology to scramble calls. The cell phone companies claim that it is impregnable. But Mr Benn said: "GSM is safe at the moment but people are already working on ways of cracking it."

How careless talk could cost lives

Continued from page 1

specific warnings not to mention travel arrangements.

Other calls picked up in the past few days produced more information of interest to terrorists, blackmailers and fraudsters, including the exact time a Conservative MP was due to arrive at Brook's club in central London last Tuesday evening and a lengthy discussion between a couple of merchant bankers helping with the forthcoming £1.3 billion ICI demerger share issue.

Deliberate and unauthorised interception of telephone calls is illegal under the 1949 Wireless Telegraphy Act, the 1984 Telecommunications Act, the 1985 Interception of Communications Act, and the 1990 Broadcasting Act.

Ownership of a scanner — more than 30,000 are believed to have been sold in recent years — without a secretary of state's licence may not be illegal, but it is likely to be so if it is used or possessed with a view to obtaining information about other people's conversations. Eaves-

dropping on calls under the Interception of Communications Act can result in unlimited fines and/or two years in prison.

But this highly technical area of law is not clear, and the prosecution would have to establish that the person using a scanner had locked on to a call and listened to what was said. How long the eavesdropper then lingered on a call would also be critical.

Few electronics experts believe that a ban on the sale of scanners would be effective since they can easily be obtained overseas. The Federation of Communication Services, an association of cellular service operators and suppliers, argues that mobile phone users just need to take more care about what they say.

Vodafone, a network supplier, believes that its new service, GSM, which converts speech into digital pulses, will be far more secure. Electronic experts question Vodafone's confidence in GSM, however, and believe that technology able to decode the digital pulses will soon be developed.

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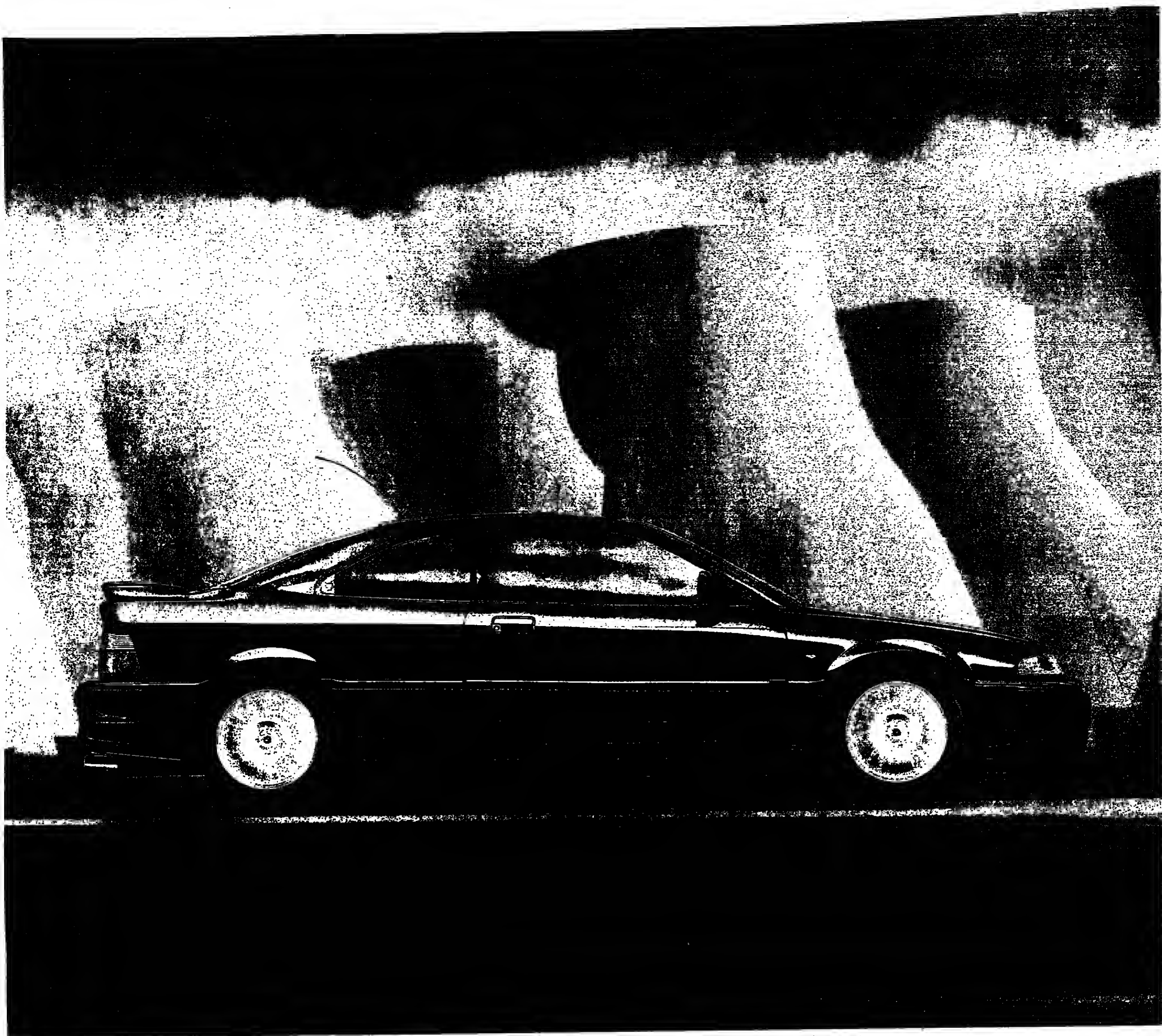
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Longer jail terms 'more efficient' than extra police

By STEWART TENDLER
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TOUGHER prison sentences, insurance discounts and cuts in VAT for crime prevention measures could do more to cut crime than increasing police numbers or neighbourhood watches, according to a highly critical analysis of crime policy published today.

Dr David Pyle, senior economics lecturer, argues that the criminal justice policies of the past decade have failed. Neighbourhood watches, electronic tagging and increasing police manpower have not worked. There is no sign that privatisation will do any better, he says.

The report is published as two crime initiatives begin. One is a government crime prevention "brains trust" that will include Nick Ross, the BBC television broadcaster. The other is an international conference on the global threat of organised crime, at the police national staff college in Hampshire.

Dr Pyle's report, published by the European Policy Forum and Social Market Foundation, attacks many of the totems of government crime policy. He points out that between 1979 and 1992, the number of people in prison increased by 8 per cent and police manpower by 12 per cent, yet recorded crime rose by 112 per cent.

Dr Pyle, a former Home Office economist, says that

■ Crime policies are not working, an economic analysis argues. There is no sign that privatisation will be any better

appointing extra police officers is expensive and ineffective. To reduce property crime by 1 per cent might require an increase in manpower costing £51 million. To achieve a similar reduction by sending more offenders to prison would cost £4.9 million, or £3.6 million if average prison sentences were lengthened.

He argues that increasing police numbers is not cost-effective against property crime because many crimes are not directly deterred by extra police patrols. Increased numbers would be an effective deterrent only if they increased the detection rate.

In some areas where neigh-



Ross will sit on "brains trust" to fight crime

bourhood watch schemes were introduced, crime had risen. In several schemes examined, there was evidence of a lack of interest by members. Few attended meetings, suspicious sightings were not reported and only a small percentage put security marks on their property.

The report says that the case for privatisation is not yet proven. Dr Pyle argues that there may be dangers in placing too much reliance on the private sector because people might not pay or subscribe. The best results still come from compulsory public subscription.

Announcing the government's brains trust yesterday, Michael Jack, Home Office minister, said that Mr Ross, who presents *Crimewatch UK*, would give the group "street cred". He said that the board, including police and businessmen, would produce creative, innovative and practical ideas to prevent crime.

The conference at Bramshill, Hampshire, will play host to 100 of the world's leading investigators, examining gangs ranging from the Triads and the Mafia to Hell's Angels, who police believe have now become highly organised internationally.

Waldegrave's shake-up of science faces rough ride

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

THE biggest shake-up for British science in 20 years is expected this week with the publication of the long-awaited white paper on science and technology.

William Waldegrave, the science minister, must persuade his critics that the government is genuinely committed to science, even though it has no more money to spend on it. Since many of those critics think a shortage of money is the real problem, that could prove a tough challenge.

The temptation will be to look vigorously at an energetic shifting of furniture: the reorganisation of research councils, the abolition of two advisory committees, and a fresh emphasis on wealth creation

through science. If that is combined with greater power of decision over science in ministers' hands, Mr Waldegrave could be in for a rough ride.

The most likely victim of the white paper is the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, an independent body of scientists that determines how science money is split between the research councils. If the Whitehall jungle drums are believed, the board and the Advisory Council on Science and Technology will go.

The Science and Engineering Research Council (Serc), the biggest of the five, could also face dismemberment. The suggestion is that it be

divided, one part responsible for astronomy and particle physics (big science), the other for the rest of physics, chemistry and engineering, with an emphasis on wealth creation.

Biological science supported by Serc would be moved to the Agricultural and Food Research Council to form a Biotechnology Research Council. The white paper is also likely to prescribe changes in the management of research councils. The Medical Research Council, run by a chief executive, Dr David Rees, but chaired by a prominent businessman, Sir David Plowman, is to be used as a model.

To Mr Waldegrave's critics, such as the pressure group Save British Science, much of that would smack of change for change's sake. In a pre-emptive strike, the group issues today its own "white paper", which says "When no real evidence is brought forward to justify the upheaval of change, there is much to be said in favour of stability."

In the group's view, what matters is the level of scientific support. Since 1986-7, it says that has fallen from £5.69 billion to £4.72 billion, while that of all other developed countries has risen. If the UK had followed the trend of the rest of the G7 countries, we would now be spending nearly £2 billion a year more.

Other important elements in the white paper will be the introduction of a "research foresight" system to attempt to identify key technologies, and a new policy-making body, possibly chaired by Mr Waldegrave himself.

Among research workers, however, more attention will be paid to what Mr Waldegrave says about careers and jobs. Most frontline research these days is done by young scientists on short-term contracts, paid little and with poor prospects of a tenured university job. The result, says an editorial in *Nature*, "is the flight of young people to occupations other than science."

Firms clean up by tackling pollution

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

INDUSTRY could save up to two billion pounds a year while dramatically reducing pollution by adopting simple waste-saving schemes, a government-backed study in Yorkshire indicates.

The findings, which come from a project involving 11 industries on the rivers Aire and Calder, challenge the belief that going green is a luxury that firms can ill afford. The £300,000 project shows that firms using consultants for a detailed scrutiny of their operations can identify many opportunities to conserve and recycle resources, particularly water.

British Rail's depot at Neville Hill, Leeds, has found more than 40 improvements, with annual savings of up to £100,000. These include reductions in detergents used to clean trains and changes in the way they are fuelled, to minimise spillages. Many firms are delighted at the savings, as they are charged by

the water companies for the water they use and for any pollution.

One of the biggest savings is expected at one of Europe's most advanced drinks factories. Staff at Coca Cola's plant at Wakefield discovered a wobbly conveyor belt that was causing some of the products to fall off. Coca Cola has now implemented more than 200 waste-saving schemes, which are expected to save £1.6 million a year.

Dr Neil Johnston, of the Centre for the Exploitation of Science and Technology (Cest), said: "This represents about a third of 1 per cent of the factory's turnover. This may not sound a lot but if you multiplied this across British industry, it is a huge potential." There are no figures for industrial turnover but a close approximation is the nation's gross domestic product, which is about £600 billion. A saving of a third of 1 per cent would equal £2 billion.

being offered £3 an hour for a 40-hour week. They will pay income tax, national insurance and a contribution to their keep while the rest of the money is saved for their release. Production is expected to start within the next few weeks, after the installation of £80,000 of equipment imported from Italy, using milk from the prison's dairy herd.

Signor Pasquale said: "Mozzarella relies on the quality of the milk and the dairy herd at East Sutton Park produces the highest. To be at its best, mozzarella must be fresh and much of that sold in Britain is several days old."

He added: "You cannot find good quality mozzarella in this country but at East Sutton Park we intend to produce cheese to rival the best in Italy."

Bill Duff, the governor, said: "We will produce and package the cheese and it will be sold on a contractual basis

to the company, who will transport it to our customers."

As East Sutton Park prepares to begin cheesemaking, 15 women prisoners at Sval open prison in Cheshire, who make shirts for prison officers, last month boosted production from 200 to 500 garments a week with the introduction of piece work.

Nottingham Trent University has ordered fitted furniture for 200 rooms in halls of residence from workshops at Frankland prison in Durham and Portland, Dorset.

While trying to diversify, the prison service industries, which have sales of more than £50 million a year and employ 6,000 inmates, remain heavily reliant on other public service industries. Mailbags are still made for the Post Office, horse blankets for the army and pilmsols for the defence ministry.

Gardeners balk at guns and roses

By TIM JONES

THE tranquillity of the Gardens of the Roses, of which the Queen Mother is patron, is being threatened by proposals to develop a day pigeon shoot on nearby green belt land, a public enquiry will be told tomorrow.

Ken Grapes, secretary of the Royal National Rose Society at Chiswellgreen, St Albans, Hertfordshire, said: "We are under no illusion that if this development is allowed it would be tantamount to destroying the gardens." The society, which is confident of controlling pests and is close to developing a disease-resistant rose, fears it will have no defence against the noise and traffic congestion that a shoot could attract.

At tomorrow's hearing, Thaker Properties, whose original planning application was refused, is expected to argue that the blast of shotguns will not be heard by the 60,000 people who visit the gardens each year.

The society, a charity that is the world's oldest and biggest specialist plant body, grows more than 30,000 named roses on 12 acres. It has recently launched a £2 million appeal to secure extra space to conserve all the important roses of the past, present and future. Part of its work is to preserve very rare varieties to determine whether they can be developed.

Arresting outfit: PC Jackie Wilkes eyes up the unlikely uniform of the future, modelled by Suzie Louvans in London. The outfit was designed by James England, 21, from Doncaster, for the Nescafé Clubwear Design Competition



Unionists demand return of internment

By EDWARD GORMAN
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

UNIONIST politicians demanded the return of internment yesterday, after the IRA's third big bombing since Thursday's local elections. A car bomb in south Belfast early yesterday injured 27 people and caused damage costing millions of pounds.

John Taylor, Ulster Unionist MP for Strangford, said that Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland secretary, should launch a change in policy to head off the IRA. He called for the introduction of compulsory identity cards, for the sealing of the border with the Irish Republic and for the re-introduction of internment.

Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist party leader, whose candidates did unexpectedly well in the elections, predicted that the IRA onslaught would continue. "This is a well-planned thing and I think it will go on for maybe another fortnight," he said.

The IRA's third attack in three days took place at about 1.30am yesterday when a medium-sized car bomb devastated the Drumkeen Hotel and damaged about 50 nearby homes, some of which were still being repaired after a similar blast in December. Yesterday's attack followed a huge explosion in central Portadown, co. Armagh, on Saturday when a 1,000lb bomb in a van ripped through shops and offices, causing extensive damage and injuring six people, including two police officers. One suffered serious leg injuries. The previous day, a bomb in the centre of Belfast injured 21 people and wrecked the Grand Opera House, the Europa Hotel and many other buildings near by.

The latest onslaught follows a familiar pattern. The IRA usually halts its operations before an election to help Sinn Féin's electoral prospects. After the vote, it is always quick to dispel any impression that it might have toned down its efforts permanently.

Sinn Féin achieved the highest first-preference votes of any party in Belfast and increased its share of the vote in the province from 11.3 per cent in 1989 to 12.5 per cent.

High Court challenge on Bentley

Iris Bentley, 60, is to ask the High Court today for a ruling that Kenneth Clarke, home secretary, should have given a posthumous pardon to her brother, Derek Bentley.

Bentley, a mentally retarded epileptic, was hanged in 1953 for his part in the murder of a policeman.

David Pannick QC will claim that Mr Clarke was wrong to decide that a pardon depended on whether Bentley was "morally and technically innocent".

MP improving

Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, 59, the Perth and Kinross MP, was said to be improving in an Edinburgh hospital where he is suffering from a gastro-intestinal complaint.

Murder charge

A 40-year-old woman will appear in court at Wakefield, West Yorkshire, today accused of murdering John Lockwood, 65, a retired miner.

Ear lost

Police at Southampton kept an ear in their fridge after it was bitten off in a pub fight — but the owner reclaimed it too late to have it sewn back.

Cliff rescue

A helicopter rescued three men trapped on a cliff ledge at Capel le Ferne, Kent. Two had fallen 80ft and the third had tried to rescue them.

Sow's shifts

A farmer at Melbourn near York is having to arrange feeding shifts for a sow with 33 piglets which has too few teats to suckle them all at once.

Flats blaze

Nine elderly people were rescued after an arsonist set fire to a block of flats in Brighouse, West Yorkshire.

Bond winners

Winners in the Premium Bond weekly draw are: £100,000, 14XP 766202, winner from Renfrewshire (value of holding £5,170); £50,000, 15CW 963131; Cornwall, £25,000, 7LT 315684; Cardiff, £39.

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'If constitutional historians have anything to say about this unique conference, it will be

Forum that buried a 40-year taboo

It was, you might say, the day on which the *annus horribilis* finally ended. After a year of miserable fortune for the monarchy, during which the private life of the royal family became the world's most popular soap opera, hundreds of speakers and guests gathered in Westminster to demand something more reasoned, vigorous debate on the future of an institution that remains at the heart of our national life. Whatever their differences, the reformers, abolitionists and monarchists could at least agree that scandal was no longer enough. Intended to be the most comprehensive forum on the subject of the monarchy since the 17th century, the event was addressed by a glittering array of 90 speakers and reported by journalists from around the world.

But the *Times/Charter 88* conference was much more than a *coup de théâtre*. It captured a

mood of national anxiety about the constitutional arrangements that shape the way we live. It ended a 40-year taboo and forced royalist and roundhead alike to hear each other's case. Opening the debate, Peter Stothard, editor of *The Times*, remarked that the deference and indifference of the past had given way to strongly held opinion on the role of the sovereign. Monarchists could no longer stand aside from the argument.

From the 13 sessions and two plenaries emerged a glorious diversity of opinion and preoccupation, ranging from Charles Moore's pleas for deference, to Billy Bragg's appeal to a radical "Englishness" epitomised by Blake and Paine, to Lady Longford's advice that the church borrow the Roman device of annulment to help its future Supreme Governor out of its marital difficulties. Touring the Queen Elizabeth II conference centre, it was hard to

The Times/Charter 88 conference broke an ancient silence and was a milestone in constitutional debate, writes Matthew d'Ancona

believe that Martin Amis's confession that he dreams of the Duchess of York could have anything to do with Fay Weldon's demand for secular education or with Jack Straw's critique of the parliamentary rules governing discussion of the sovereign. Yet sooner or later all roads led back to the same embattled institution.

Few shared Jonathan Clark's opinion that disestablishment of the church would imperil the whole constitutional order, but most echoed his belief in the interconnectedness of British institutions and the centrality of the Crown. It seemed impossible to speak of the monarchy without speaking of other things — and vice versa. Talk of the Crown would lead to discussion of Maastricht;



and debate on the future of Scotland in the Union led back to the future of the House of Windsor. As Baroness Williams put it in the opening plenary, the monarchy

defines "who and what we are". It is culturally omnipresent.

Such a day, however ambitious in scope, cannot provide many answers. There was no vote, no rhetorical civil war from which one side emerged victorious. If constitutional historians have anything to say about this unique conference, it will be that it broke an ancient silence and helped construct a new agenda for debate.

Republicans are used to defending their views in open forum. But for the many royalists, the experience was new and, for most, liberating. Even Sir John Stiles, the former Conservative MP, who described talk of written constitutions as "absolute Tommyrot", seemed to be enjoying himself. Anthony Barnett, co-ordinator of

Charter 88 and the driving force behind the event, said that it was not in any sense an assault on the royal family but a precious opportunity to make constitutional issues in general intelligible. Even Andrew Morton, whose biography of the Princess of Wales triggered last year's tumultuous events, had more to say about the "institutional tide" and the end of the Bagehotian idea of monarchy than about eating disorders.

As the day progressed, republicans and royalists had to concede that perhaps it was not as simple as they first thought. Midway through a marvellously articulate apology for republicanism, Christopher Hitchens had to confess his bitterness as a man of the left that his opinions were still so remote from those of the common man. For their part, the vast majority of monarchists granted that reform was needed. But what exactly? A more representative court? A

smaller royal family? Or a "citizen monarch" who swears allegiance to a written constitution?

Oddly, the most common theme throughout the day had nothing to do with the royal family at all. Time and again concern was voiced about the concentration of power in the executive and ministerial use of the Crown prerogative. The mystery of pageantry is one thing, but there is now an evident unease at the mystery of executive power, the ill-defined residue of authority which the government of the day exercises on behalf of the Queen. That seemed an appropriate keynote for the conference, as the Scott enquiry into the Matrix Churchill affair continues. It showed that lively argument can produce the most unexpected results; that there is much more to the debate on monarchy than a row over pomp and circumstance; and — most gratifying of all — that the debate has only just begun.

Renewing the civil war of words

By JOHN WINDER, NICHOLAS WATT AND KATE ALDERSON

An audience of more than 500 listened to an unprecedented variety of opinions and visions during Saturday's all-day conference, ranging from the fervently republican to the fiercely monarchist.

Introducing the debate, Peter Stothard, editor of *The Times*, said that had he proposed such an event 40 years ago, at the time of the Queen's coronation, he would have been dismissed as a rebel or worse — or just dismissed. There were still people who thought that the conference should not take place, and they had told him so.

MORI opinion polls showed that an increasing number of people believed that Britain would eventually become a republic. Such statistics were music to the ears of republicans but deeply unsettling to those who believed in the value of the monarchy.

Charles Moore, editor of *The Sunday Telegraph*, opened the debate with a powerful argument in defence of the British monarchy, though not for monarchy in principle. It was wrong to argue for or against systems of government in the abstract, just as it was wrong to argue for universal human rights, he said. He regretted the debate on the grounds that the argument in favour of the monar-

chy had long been settled and that digging it up, while interesting, was dangerous. Those who planned to abolish the monarchy had not considered the practicalities, he said. They had first to demolish what was there and the first attempt to get the "planning permission" for any new constitutional construction would be frustrated at every turn. "There is no consent, in this country, for an alternative form of government and not even a basis to arrive at such a consent. There is danger in destroying what exists and more or less works. Monarchy is an idea for heart as well as for head and no alternative satisfies both so well."

Sue Townsend, author of the novel *The Queen and I*, which imagined the life of the royal family in a republican regime, drew on her recent experience of a council housing estate and expressed alarm at the decline and social problems she had encountered there, which she linked to the class system epitomised by the monarchy. The British had not lost their taste for ceremony, she said, but big football matches, Frank Bruno and the Eurovision song contest meant more to them than the Queen. It was time that the law became sovereign.

Baroness Williams, former



Referendum call: the playwright David Hare attacked the monarchy and urged a vote on its abolition

Labour minister and founder member of the SDP, said that the monarchy could change and be of great value to the country. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother had been the most successful member of the royal family, displaying an affection for the people that was readily reciprocated.

Since the Act of Settlement, the monarchy and the House of Lords had lost power to the Commons, but the Commons had allowed that power to pass to the executive. Lady Williams condemned the "intolerable intrusion" by the press into the privacy of the royal family, and was cheered when she said that there had to be a limit to that intrusion.

The monarchy had shown that it was capable of responding to change, as it during the transition from Empire to Commonwealth. The Queen should be given credit for the

way in which she and her son had represented the ideals of multi-racialism to an extent that shamed the political class. "It is not the monarchy we should be worried about, but the overbearing power of the state," she said.

Anthony Barnett, co-ordinator of Charter 88, said that the conference was part of a wider debate about the manner in which societies were governed. The end of the Cold War, which had kept many governing institutions in place, had forced a general crisis of confidence, most obviously in Germany and Italy. Britain could no longer afford to ignore the pressure for constitutional reform.

In the discussion that followed, Arthur Newman suggested that, if the hereditary principle was good, it should be applied to newspaper editors as well as to the sovereign.

Mr Moore replied that it was applied in business life and was defensible as a method of transferring authority and wealth in many other contexts.

In the seminar entitled "His or hers — prospects for the royal family", Geoffrey Robertson QC, who was defence counsel in the Matrix Churchill trial, proposed that the Queen should relinquish her role as head of state to avoid being trivialised. He said: "One of the great attractions of separating the monarchy from the actual president, from the head of state, is that it will push the monarch into a sideline and it will no longer be relevant."

The panel, which also included Andrew Morton, the royal author, and Amanda Platell, a director of Mirror Group Newspapers, agreed on the need for reform. Mr Morton, who initiated the whole debate with his biography *Diana — Her True Story*, argued that the limited reforms introduced within the past year were long overdue. The complacency, the lack of reforms of the last 40 years — and I think that is one of the failures of the reign — have

the staunchly royalist biographer, quickly dismissed the idea. "I am fascinated by Geoffrey's suggestion of having both Queen and a president," he said. "But the more I think about it, the more I see it couldn't possibly work. When the electoral college came to appoint the first president, they would obviously appoint the Queen."

The panel, which also included Andrew Morton, the royal author, and Amanda Platell, a director of Mirror Group Newspapers, agreed on the need for reform. Mr Morton, who initiated the whole debate with his biography *Diana — Her True Story*, argued that the limited reforms introduced within the past year were long overdue. The complacency, the lack of reforms of the last 40 years — and I think that is one of the failures of the reign — have

meant they are reforming today from a position of defensiveness."

The seminar also dwelt on the constitutional implications of a divorce between the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr Robertson said: "The Church of England still has a rule that a divorced person should not be allowed to remain in the precincts of the church. It will become a crucial problem for the Anglican Church."

The panel disagreed on whether the prince would become king. Lady Longford thought that he was keen to do the job and said that he was well suited. Mr Morton and Ms Platell thought that he lacked the will.

Vernon Bogdanor, reader in government at Brasenose College, Oxford, blamed the press for the royal family's troubles. Speaking from the floor, he said: "I do think the press is partly responsible for the problems of the royal family because it does not report the serious things they are doing but reports the trivia."

Mr Morton replied that quality newspaper had allowed the tabloids to set the tone of royal reporting. "The *Independent* made a great deal of play about the fact that it did no royal coverage whatsoever. So it seems to me that

in terms of human interest stories there has been an imbalance and the quality newspapers have effectively allowed the tabloids to maintain the agenda."

Amanda Platell rejected a suggestion from the seminar's chairman, Henry Porter, of *Vanity Fair*, that the tabloids should stop covering the royals. She said: "It is because they have been behaving badly behind closed doors that we have been running these stories. If you look at Margaret Thatcher, she is just as exposed to sexual scandal but it never happened because she behaved herself."

Mr Morton was accused in a separate session of talking baloney and the media of baiting the royals into abdication. The answer, one speaker suggested, was to privatise royalty with the Princess of Wales being forced to work for a living. She could open a restaurant called Di's Diner.

Yvonne Roberts, writer and journalist, argued that for too long the media had been, and still was, too passive and unquestioning about the monarchy. "We have to get beyond asking how much they cost and on to the serious issue of why they are here and do we

Continued on page 9

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Mob fails to take up challenge

Many people want a change in the royal family's role. But, says Alan Hamilton, revolution is no longer on the agenda

Either the English have forgotten how to conduct a revolution, or they do not really want one anyway. At the great monarchy debate on Saturday there were no demands for the Queen's head on the executioner's block, no rallying cry to the mob to storm the gates of Buckingham Palace without paying their £8 entrance fee. The keys to the numbrils have been lost.

That may be because serious-minded republicans are not yet convinced of the desirability of an elected president. Lady Longford, an ardent monarchist despite adhering to a religion that debars her from the throne, struck a chord when she reminded her discussion group that candidates for an elected presidency would inevitably be former politicians, and the last thing we wanted as a figurehead of the nation was a retired handbag.

Republicans have therefore dreamed up a compromise, the concept of a Citizen Monarch, stripped of all vestiges of power and most of the luminescence of state, but permitted to welcome foreign dignitaries and perhaps open the occasional nursery school. Citizen Charles may be getting the hang of that notion already, with his well documented concern for other people's back yards.

Sue Townsend, in her recent cheeky fantasy, had a deposed royal family living as dispossessed citizens on a squalid Midlands housing estate. As a pro-republican speaker on Saturday, however, she was an unconvincing advocate of the premise that the working class, tired of living at the base of the social pyramid, want to abolish the apex. Traditionally the British monarchy's most trusty

supporters have been the aristocracy and the proletariat; it's the people in between that want change. On Saturday, the day went to the in-betweens, the chattering classes of north London and the Home Counties in whose midst the hind legs of donkeys are at grave risk. Their more articulate spokes-

men, including Baroness Williams and Professor Stephen Haseler, got to the nub of the monarchist argument. And the nub was this. Desire for change does not so much spring from dissatisfaction with Elizabeth II, about whom quirk kind

ways were said, or with her wayward children, with whom there was some sympathy for the tabloid intrusions into their private lives. It springs rather from the increasingly overbearing executive arm of government, its seemingly endless quest for more power, more secrecy, and less public accountability. The crown, a naturally secretive institution, is guilty by association.

What present-day reformers really want is a written constitution, with the citizen's rights and obligations clearly stated, and to have it available like the Highway Code, for not more than £1. But

how to stir the lumpen masses? Best ask an Irishman. The poet and critic Tom Paulin scoffed at some worthy but woolly speakers in his seminar who talked of "taking power over our own lives" without having the faintest idea of how to do so. "You might as well be discussing UFOs," he said. "How do we do it? Just look at Australia. They're doing it. They have a written constitution. That's how to do it. You need to engineer a situation where the royal prerogative is used, as it was to sack Gough Whitlam's government in Australia, to show people that this

country is not a democracy. Republicanism is a vote loser at the moment; you might as well vote for Michael Foot as leader of the Labour party."

What the cause needed, Paulin ventured, was a latter-day poet of the stature of that old republican Milton. Republicanism was in many ways a right-wing philosophy; even Milton wrote about the free market. "Oh," enquired a querulous member of the audience, "where?" "Areopagitica," replied Paulin. "Hmph," countered the questioner. "A rather free interpretation of that work."

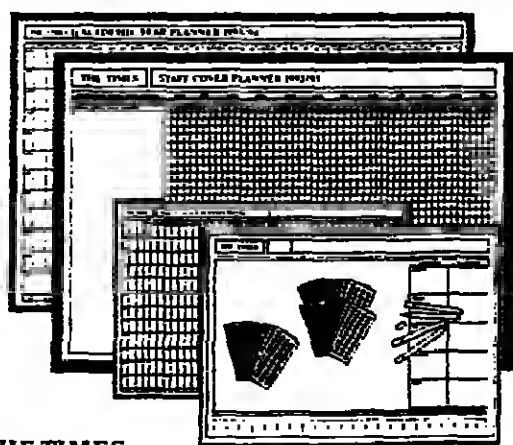
In another seminar the novelist Ian MacEwan was



Victoria: ideal of the monarchy

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PETER TRIEVNOR



Work has already begun, using four legacies and a grant from the National Heritage Memorial Fund, on cutting back shrubbery. It is hoped to open the park to the public in 1995 as part of the trust's centenary celebrations.

Leading article, page 17

Secret service hand detected in Sicilian killing of judges

Italians saluted the man who took on the Mafia on the anniversary of his death. Investigators suspect that the state itself played a role in two assassinations

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME

ITALIANS spared some time from their hallowed Sunday sports activities to recall Giovanni Falcone, the anti-Mafia judge killed a year ago yesterday, as speculation mounted that the magistrate was murdered for investigating links between Cosa Nostra and establishment politicians.

At 5.58 pm, the exact time that the motorcade of the judge was blown up by a bomb placed on a motorway a year ago, church bells rang out across Sicily. Ships anchored in the port of Palermo sounded sirens.

Organisers of the annual Tour of Italy bicycle race agreed to stop the competition for one minute of silence to honour the memory of Judge Falcone, the most effective anti-Mafia magistrate since the second world war, who was assassinated on the road from Punta Raisa airport to Palermo on May 23, 1992, with his wife, Francesca, and three police bodyguards. There were calls also for the matches in the national soccer cup to be halted for a minute, but the soccer federation was reluctant on the ground that sport should not become involved in politics.



Day of destruction: the wreckage of cars on the highway near Palermo where Giovanni Falcone, left, and his wife were killed a year ago by a bomb planted on the motorway



As demonstrations were held in Palermo to mark the killing of Falcone near the town of Capaci and that of his successor, Paolo Borsellino, murdered in Palermo by another bomb on July 19, investigators and victims' relatives gave increasing weight to suggestions that Italian secret service agents, possibly acting on orders from senior politicians, may have been involved in the assassinations. "It was easy for many people to pass off the massacre of Capaci as just a Mafia massacre," Vito D'Ambrósio, a magistrate close to Falcone, said. "Instead there were probably other aims behind it."

The sister of the judge, Maria Falcone, said: "I wish I could say Giovanni was killed by the Mafia alone, but a doubt lingers in my mind."

Alfredo Galasso, an anti-Mafia judge and leading light of the anti-Mafia party La Rete, suggested that Falcone was trying to discover who had replaced Salvo Lima, the Christian Democrat politician killed in March 1992, who was an intermediary between the Mafia and the Rome political world. "I do not exclude Falcone was working

in those days on Lima — to identify his successor, a character who united criminal, political and economic powers."

Bruno Siciliani, the national anti-Mafia prosecutor, who took up the post designed for Falcone, confirmed that the authorities suspect a secret service agent, who acted as a Mafia "mole" until his arrest in January, may have been involved in the killing of Falcone and Borsellino. "If the hypothesis on which the magistrates are working is confirmed, it is possible the enquiries will go beyond the secret agent."

Programmes about Falcone have dominated television channels for three days, with every politician chipping in his opinion about the battle against organised crime. But Leonardo Guarnotta, the last Palermo magistrate from the pool of investigators who worked with the judge and who is still hunting the Mafia, said he was sickened by former enemies of Falcone jumping on the bandwagon. Official pomp and ceremony threaten to gloss over the difficulties the establishment put in the way of Falcone, forcing him to abandon his work in Sicily for a justice ministry job in Rome, he said.

"I don't like these celebrations... I don't want forgotten the responsibility of those who destroyed the pool of Palermo magistrates, those who weakened judicial intervention against the Mafia, those who

consigned Giovanni to mortifying solitude. It is as if there was no political or personal blame, as if the life of Giovanni was not poisoned."

Antonio Drago, a Sicilian politician who was an ally of Giulio Andreotti, the former prime minister, was arrested yesterday when he stepped off a plane from France. Signor Drago and two other politi-

East German steel pay to match levels in the west by 1996

FROM JANET NORTHCOLE IN FRANKFURT

GERMAN employers and union leaders have hammered out a pay deal intended to halt three weeks of strikes in east Germany's steel industry. The agreement, reached early yesterday after 13 hours of talks, provides for the wages of east German workers to rise to 80 per cent of western levels in June, 90 per cent in October 1994, and match western salaries by April 1996.

The first legal strike in the region for 60 years is expected to end officially tomorrow, when the membership of the powerful IG Metall union votes on the deal. Economists said the scars of the strike — mainly in the form of shattered investor confidence — would remain long after steel production resumed.

"This is a presentable agreement," Horst Wagner, chief negotiator for the union, said. "We would not have achieved this result without a strike."

About 9,000 steelworkers were the last strikers from a much wider wave of industrial action in the east. They were joined in the first two weeks of their strike by tens of thousands of engineering workers, also fighting for the reinstatement of a cancelled pay contract. Engineering workers in all but one of the five east German regions have agreed a pay deal and returned to normal working.

The steelworkers' union achieved a key objective in



Steinkühler: denies insider trading claims

Herr Steinkühler of using insider knowledge to make profits from shares in Mercedes AG Holding AG. Mercedes is a shareholder in Daimler-Benz AG, where the union leader sits on the supervisory board.

Herr Steinkühler has admitted the share transactions and making a profit of about

64,000 marks (£25,500) but says he was not acting on insider knowledge. He bought the shares just before Daimler announced a share swap plan with Mercedes that boosted Mercedes stock.

In an interview yesterday, Karl Otto Pöhl, the former Bundesbank president, attacked Herr Steinkühler for speculating in shares of affirm to which he had close links.

Germany will tackle two of the toughest problems left from unification in 1990 when parliament holds a final debate this week on curbing immigration and the Constitutional Court rules on abortion reform.

President von Weizsäcker called for calm from 10,000 demonstrators expected to convene on Bonn on Wednesday. Left-wingers and civil rights activists plan to rally against a government opposition compromise on limits to the liberal asylum law to stem a tide of refugees from East Europe and the developing world.

A relaxation of the abortion law has also provoked an angry ethical debate inside and outside parliament. On Friday, the Constitutional Court is to announce its decision on an appeal by the Christian Democrats against a reform of the law, which would lift most restrictions on abortion in the first three months of pregnancy. (Reuters)

Russian hardliners call for plebiscite

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN MOSCOW

RUSSIA'S hardline conservatives claimed at the weekend they had gathered enough signatures to call a national referendum on restoring a "Soviet socialist constitution."

Pravda said "Workers' Russia, a communist organisation," had collected more than a million signatures in opposition to President Yeltsin's plan to replace the present constitution. Russian law provides for the calling of a referendum if one million citizens request it.

President Yeltsin has announced that he will press ahead with a constitutional assembly of 88 regional leaders on June 5. Hardline leaders intend to hold their own conference of sympathetic regional politicians on the same day to draw up an alternative constitution.

The National Salvation Front, an umbrella group uniting figures from the far left and right, announced that it would picket Mr Yeltsin's assembly in defence of the existing constitution. The Yeltsin camp says the hardliners have not yet presented their list of signatures for verification and there is some doubt about its legal validity.

TV duel will test Spanish poll rivals

FROM EDWARD OWEN IN MADRID

THE first televised debate between the two main contenders in Spain's general election, called for June 6, takes place tonight and is expected to have a crucial impact on the 30 million-strong electorate.

About 5 million Spaniards are expected to watch the first of two planned duels between Felipe González, the Socialist prime minister, and José María Aznar, leader of the right-of-centre Popular party.

During the 90-minute debate on Antena 3, Señor González, 51, with the experience of over ten years in power, is expected to be more convincing than Señor Aznar, 40, who has been less charismatic at campaign rallies. The

election is more a personality contest in the absence of radical policy differences. Señor Aznar was yesterday cloistered with image experts while the prime minister was campaigning in the Canary Islands, facing a three-hour flight back to Madrid before today's confrontation.

None of the polls gives any party a majority in the 350-seat congress and they agree that about 20 per cent, or six million undecided voters, will hold the balance. A high turnout is predicted.

Some surveys put the Popular party ahead of the Socialists but after June 6, the Catalan and Basque regional parties are expected to dictate who becomes Spain's next

prime minister. Julio Anguita, the communist leader of the United Left, which may win about 12 per cent of the vote compared to about 35 per cent for each of the main parties, said in Gijón on Saturday that the televised debate would be "like the same neo-liberal body with two heads arguing with itself."

This is the toughest election campaign since 1977, two years after Franco's death, and his spectre haunts the brawling. On Saturday, Señor González reminded Asturian miners in northwest Spain that Manuel Fraga, a former president of the Popular party, gave orders for striking miners' wives to have their hair shorn when he was a Franco

minister in 1962. He referred to PP candidates as "these debauched señoritos (rich little Daddy's boys) who have always left Spain with lots of grease in their hair and cases full of money, without any regard for the interests of our nation."

Mario Conde, Spain's best known banker and president of Banesto, indirectly criticised Socialist policies at a stormy shareholders' meeting at the weekend. He said that "an adjustment plan for the economy is inescapable."

Señor Aznar said on Saturday that Socialists were those who had supported "many señoritos and spivs who have enriched themselves from other people's work."

Caviar city has no taste for Yeltsin

THE one thing you would not want to eat in Astrakhan is caviar, which is a shame given that it can be bought from any number of black-market dealers in dirty jam jars for a few dollars a shovelful.

The dusty southern city on an island in the Volga at the mouth of the Caspian Sea lives from its waters, known as the "golden depths" for their generous yields of fish. If there is a balcony that does not sport rows of the latest catch drying in the sun I failed to spot it and the smell on a hot spring day is enough to curb the appetite of the most enthusiastic gourmet.

The distinctive blue tins of Beluga caviar and the second-best Sevryuga are still churned out at Astrakhan's vast canning factory hearing the legend "Made in the USSR". Few ever reach the shelves of the city's stores and, to judge by its down-at-heel appearance, the place has not seen much of the profit from its lucrative speciality.

Half the adult population is employed in fishing and a good number of the other half is involved in stealing surplus, a nocturnal activity to which the river militia turns a blind eye in return for handing some pay-offs. Outside the fish market, dealers try to sell their illegal catches but housewives hurry past, intent on garnering real rarities such as fresh

On the second stage of her journey through Central Asia, Anne McElvoy visits Astrakhan, which has seen little of the profit from its lucrative speciality



fruit and meat. Most of the unofficial caviar is bought by Azeris who control Russia's access to the Caspian Sea. They fly to Moscow and sell it there in slightly cleaner jam-jars for a lot more dollars and often engage in fatal gun battles to protect their monopoly.

One salesman, Maxim, said he would happily swap his caviar eggs for a good bottle of vodka. "We don't really eat vodka," he said, "much of it ourselves."

"Maybe six kilograms (about 15lb) a year." Founded in the 13th century by Mongol Tatars, Astrakhan was destroyed

struggles to find orders. Once important enough to have its own kremlin, whose five green domes dominate the narrow streets and ramshackle modern housing blocks, the city declined as Russian influence spread south into the Caucasus, Persia and Turkistan, leaving it with a residual dislike of Russian power. Astrakhan's elected representatives are notorious for failing to appear at the Congress of People's Deputies, complaining that the flights are too unreliable, and unwilling to spend two days on a slow Volga train to Moscow.

President Yeltsin, irked by this indifference, made a rare visit to this resentful outpost of Russian hegemony last autumn when he was gathering public support for the introduction of privatisation vouchers. He is unlikely to return in a hurry. The welcome was the surliest of any during his reign and caused him great embarrassment in front of the television cameras.

When he tried to convince a group of elderly residents of the benefits of participatory capitalism, urging one toothless elderly Tatar, "Do not sell your voucher straightaway. Invest it wisely," the man replied in a thick southern brogue: "Boris Nikolayevich, I'd sell it to you now if I thought you were fool enough to buy it."

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(TO CALGARY, EDMONTON AND VANCOUVER THIS SUMMER).



Q: Who gives you First Class champagne and caviar when you've bought Business Class?

(TO CALGARY, EDMONTON AND VANCOUVER THIS SUMMER).



Q: Who gives you First Class luxury seats when you've bought Business Class?

(TO CALGARY, EDMONTON AND VANCOUVER THIS SUMMER).

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Defiant critic of Patten defends trip to Peking

FROM JONATHAN BRAUDE IN HONG KONG

SIR Percy Cradock, a critic of the policies of Chris Patten, the Hong Kong governor, yesterday defended his visit to Peking at such a sensitive moment in negotiations over the future of democracy in the colony.

His trip, particularly his meeting with Jiang Zemin, the deputy foreign minister and China's senior negotiator at the talks, is viewed with suspicion in London and in Hong Kong. It is feared his known opposition to Mr Patten's approach to reform will send the wrong message.

In an interview with *The Times*, Sir Percy, a former foreign affairs adviser to Margaret Thatcher, said he believed lost ground could be recovered in the present negotiations with the Chinese, although it would be difficult in the present atmosphere of suspicion. However, he had agreed with the Chinese in advance that he would not be discussing the Hong Kong issue and could not see what

any of the really hot issues, and I shall abide by that. And the Chinese know it and have accepted it."

Sir Percy was speaking after his arrival in Hong Kong, where he will meet local legislators and senior British diplomats in the territory before flying on to Peking. He said his programme was known to the British government in February, but it was only in the past two weeks that anyone had objected to it.

"It's an absolutely innocent visit," the former Foreign Office sinologist said. For fear of embarrassing Sir Robin McLaren, the ambassador to Peking, who is leading the British team in the negotiations with Mr Jiang, Sir Percy will not be staying at the ambassador's residence.

However, he has raised eyebrows in Hong Kong by inviting Sir Robin to accompany him on his meetings with Chinese officials. It is felt in some quarters that the ambassador's presence might appear to give an official imprimatur to the meetings or send a message that Sir Percy, as an experienced negotiator with China, might be acting as an intermediary.

Sir Percy rejected criticism of his plans. He said that he had been invited to dinner by Mr Jiang and wanted to hear Chinese views on their foreign and economic policy and how they expect them to develop as China grows stronger over the next decade. "I imagine the ambassador would want to come along with me, in order to listen to what is being said."

Sir Percy, a former ambassador to Peking, said he had never opposed any extension of democracy for Hong Kong and had, in his time, negotiated for more himself. However, he said a confrontational approach with China would achieve nothing.

Last night the third round of Anglo-Chinese negotiations ended, but neither side would reveal the conclusion. A fourth round will begin on May 28.



Cradock wants to hear what the Chinese say

he could do to upset the negotiations.

"It could well be argued that at a time like that one does not want to cut off communications with the Chinese. One wants to hear what they have to say. But in this case I have laid down ground rules which will prevent me talking about



Passports to democracy: Buddhist monks in Siem Reap, Cambodia, holding voter registration cards as they queued to vote in yesterday's elections

Cambodia voters ignore guerrilla threats

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN CHHUK, CAMBODIA

NERVOUS foreign election officers in Chhuk, a district town 70 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, watched in amazement yesterday as laughing villagers dressed in their Sunday best lined up to vote in a shell-shattered school.

"It would be hard to imagine anything like this in Britain," said Pat Morgan, 30, an election volunteer who works in the Town Hall at Ealing, west London. "The enthusiasm is incredible, even though the explosions of up to 40 incoming shells."

"I am afraid of the Khmer Rouge but that won't stop me from voting," said Koun Thien, 22, as she stood in line with her baby daughter, ignoring the thud of incoming Khmer Rouge rockets and mortars across the rice fields.

That was the biggest reported Khmer Rouge attack on the first day of Cambodia's six-day United Nations-supervised election process. In Phnom Penh and other provincial towns, jostling, good-humoured Cambodians ignored Khmer Rouge threats to disrupt the elections and queued in the rain in their thousands well before polls opened. The steady downpour was a good omen to Cambodians, who believe rain cools political passions.

A UN spokesman said an estimated one-third of the electorate had voted on the first day. "The first day of the vote is certainly a great encouragement," he said, "but we have to remain focused and alert."

A total of 4.7 million Cambodians, 95 per cent of the voting population, have registered to vote in the first multiparty elections since 1972. Twenty parties, whose symbols range from a white elephant, an eagle, an angel, a

sacred cow and a dove of peace, are contesting 120 seats in a national assembly which will write a constitution and create a national government which, Cambodians hope, will receive international backing and support.

One of the two front runners is the opposition royalist party, known by the acronym FUNCINPEC, led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh. He is a son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the chairman of the transitional Supreme National Council, who returned on Saturday from Peking where he has been receiving medical treatment. The other is the Cambodian People's Party of the regime that has been in power since a Vietnamese invasion drove out the Khmer Rouge in January 1979. It controls the army, police and the administration.

The royalist connection is popular, as is — because of war-weariness — FUNCINPEC's policy of "reconciliation", which means a peaceful resolution of the conflict with the Khmer Rouge. The Phnom Penh regime, despite flagrant corruption and intimidation of opposition parties, protects the population from the Khmer Rouge, although most of its chiefs are former members. Hun Sen, the prime minister, is thought an able leader. Counting starts next Sunday, but final results will not be known until June 5.



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Arrests in Tibet sour visit of EC diplomats

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKY IN HONG KONG

THE group of European Community ambassadors and senior diplomats travelling in Tibet last week returned to Peking over the weekend and reported their unease about Chinese persecution of political dissidents in the autonomous region.

The ambassadors had spent a week there, escorted by Chinese officials, and because of reports relayed to them by the London-based Tibet Information Network and Amnesty International learnt of the arrest of dissidents who might have been attempting to contact them.

When they heard the allegations the delegation demanded a meeting with Mao Rubai, the Chinese deputy governor of Tibet, who has been in the region for more than 20 years. He confirmed that there had been arrests, informed the diplomats that some of those detained had been released, and denied that the arrests were connected with the diplomatic mission.

The ambassadors were sufficiently disturbed to suspend their programme last Friday, and are reported to have transformed what was intended to be a farewell ceremonial banquet into "a working dinner on human rights". During their visit they were denied access to detained monks or other political prisoners.

A source in the American State Department confirmed that some US officials were attempting to block reports of the arrests because they would increase pressure on President Clinton to place limitations on the renewal of China's "most favoured nation" trading status, on which he must act by June 3.

The source confirmed that the president was hoping to attach conditions to the status which the Chinese could easily meet, making its renewal next year a certainty. However, Tibet is a sensitive issue in Congress, the source said, and the recent reports encourage congressmen to force the president to make the conditions tougher. The diplomatic trip has therefore been turned into a potential trade disaster for China.

Death toll from Cairo bomb rises

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

THE death toll in Friday's car bombing in central Cairo, the worst since the Islamic terrorist campaign began over a year ago, rose yesterday to seven.

Security sources said that one of the new victims was the brother of a 10-year-old girl killed instantly when the bomb exploded without warning outside a police station close to the city's main railway station and a busy bus terminus. Twenty people remain in hospital, some still in critical condition.

Home-made shrapnel was used in the device to maximise injuries. The bomb was similar to other devices used by Islamic extremists, who are trying to overthrow the moderate regime of President Mubarak.

Yesterday police defused another bomb at a Cairo metro station and there were warnings to at least one of the city's main tourist hotels. Friday's explosion was seen as a demonstration that the Islamic campaign has not been seriously affected by the recent arrests of more than 1,500 Muslim suspects.

Mandela denies ANC alone will set date for elections

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

NELSON Mandela, president of the African National Congress, moved swiftly yesterday to deny a report that the ANC planned to announce unilaterally the date of South Africa's first non-racial election before next month.

The report by the South African Press Association had indicated a new, hardline attitude by the ANC after the marathon talks last week between President de Klerk and Mr Mandela, mainly over the black education crisis. Any unilateral move by the ANC is certain to result in fierce reaction from many of the other 24 delegations, including the government and particularly the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe.

Mr Mandela was reported to have made the statement in a speech in the volatile Natal Midlands, where he was winding up a weekend tour seen as the start of the ANC's election campaign.

On Saturday in Dundee, he told supporters that the ANC would demand that the legal voting age be reduced to 14. "They say a person under 18 cannot think correctly and make a wise choice. We reject

that. ANC youths left school at the age of 12 to join Umkhonto we Sizwe [the ANC's armed wing]. Those who fought for freedom are the very people it is said should not vote. We reject that."

The statement is being seen as a conciliatory one towards ANC youth which is becoming increasingly uncontrollable. Although the Congress of South African Students has called on pupils to go back to school, there is reluctance among many of them about abandoning the programme

of mass protest action, including the occupation of empty white schools, that was to begin today.

In another statement yesterday, Mr Mandela told white and Indian businessmen in Newcastle, Natal, that the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party was valid only until the country's first democratic election. He compared the alliance to the anti-Nazi pact between the Western allies and the Soviet Union during the second world war.

The statements came as tension smouldered between ANC and Inkatha supporters after the killing of 13 people in violence that flared between ANC marchers and Zulu hostel dwellers in Thokozwa township, southeast of Johannesburg, on Saturday.

Separately, a plan to snatch Mr Mandela by helicopter from Robben Island, the maximum-security prison where he spent most of his 27 years behind bars, was revealed at the weekend. It was to have taken place on New Year's day 1981, nine years before he was freed. Documents detailing the plan will go on show in Cape Town on Wednesday.



Mandela favours vote for youths aged 14

Chariot chief's tomb intrigues experts

By CHRISTOPHER WALKER

ARCHAEOLOGISTS have unearthed the 3,200-year-old tomb of a senior aide to the pharaoh Ramesses II which experts believe may be part of a previously unknown necropolis near the pyramids at Giza.

"We are in front of a very big discovery," Mohammed Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation, said outside the tomb cut into a sand-covered slope of rock rising above the straggling village of Abu Sir, about seven miles from the Giza plateau. The tomb was built for Nakht-Min, the "overseer of chariots and messenger to foreign lands" for Ramesses II. Discovered three weeks ago, it consists of a limestone-paved courtyard and a room cut into the rock at one level, with a series of four chambers stretching deep into the desert hillside.

The third of these, about 12 ft square and 5 ft high, is decorated with figures of animal-headed gods, representations of gateways and inscriptions from the *Book of the Gates*, a compendium of spells devised to guide souls through the Underworld. According to Dr Bakr, it was the first time that the book had been found in the pyramids area. The tomb paintings are outlined in black on white-washed plaster, not coloured in as ancient Egyptian wall paintings usually are.

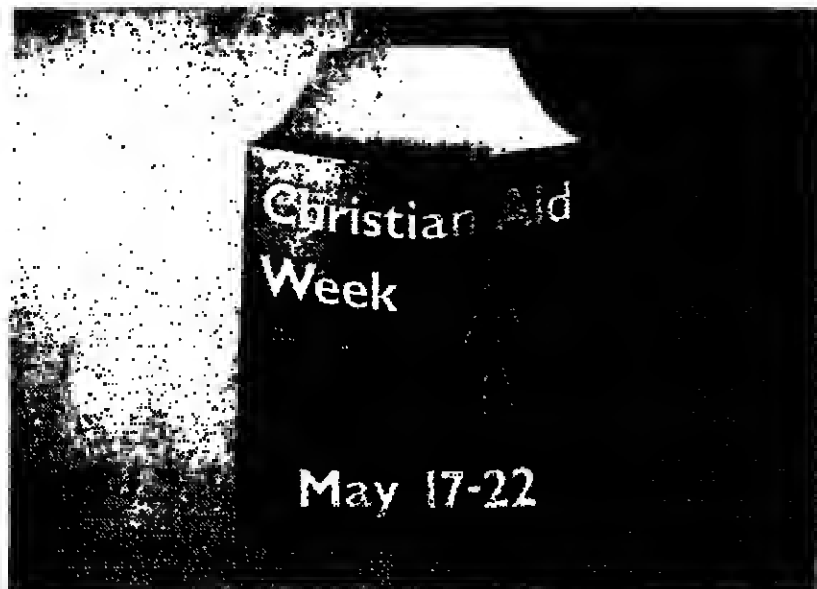
Ramesses II, known as Ramesses the Great, reigned for 67 years in the 13th century BC during the New Kingdom period of ancient Egypt. The houses of Abu Sir are built right up to the slope which concealed the tomb. "The police told the inspectorate that there were some people stealing from the place here," Dr Bakr said. "We did not know whether there was a tomb here or not, so we decided to excavate the area and were fortunate to find it."

The floor of the third chamber is piled with rock which has collapsed from the roof. Labourers are cutting wooden props to prevent further rock falls.

"It might be the beginning of the discovery of a whole necropolis in Abu Sir," an Egyptian archaeologist working at the site said. "This is the first time that we have found New Kingdom tombs here." The pyramids of Giza, Abu Sir and Saklari belong to the Old Kingdom, which began about 5,000 years ago.

Manila: Nearly 400 years after being sunk by a Dutch warship, the Spanish galleon *San Diego* has yielded 28,000 items of treasure since the being found in 1991 off Fortune Island, near Batangas province in the Philippines. The finds include 3,000 pieces of Ming Dynasty china. (AP)

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Vance-Owen plan dies after long, painful illness

TWO lovers lay dead in Sarajevo yesterday, killed by snipers five days ago as they tried to flee to safety. The fighting in the Bosnian capital was so vicious that no one could retrieve their bodies, wrapped in a final embrace.

Their killing is evidence that the world has achieved next to nothing in halting Bosnia-Herzegovina's civil war, despite a year of hand-wringing, futile peace conferences and meaningless ceasefires. The murders of the 25-year-olds, a Serb and a Muslim, coincided with another death at the weekend — that of the Vance-Owen peace plan, after a long and painful illness.

The plan, to carve the former Yugoslav republic into ten semi-autonomous provinces, is succeeded by the American-led scheme to provide air cover to United Nations forces guarding safe havens. The weekend deal agreed by the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and Spain effectively allows Serb

Eve Ann Prentice, Diplomatic Correspondent, laments the time it took to switch off the life-support machine of a plan doomed to fail

and Croat aggressors to keep for now the territory they have seized. It is also the latest addition to a growing portfolio of Chamberlainesque "break-throughs", which have only led to surges in fighting. The deal did not even survive for 24 hours before it was rejected by Alija Izetbegovic, the Muslim president of Bosnia.

The Vance-Owen plan required vast amounts of diplomatic energy as Cyrus Vance, Lord Owen and latterly Thorvald Stoltenberg, tried to persuade Serbs, Muslims and Croats to agree to a scheme that was always highly unlikely to succeed. It was unlikely to succeed because thousands of Western troops would have been needed to keep the warring factions apart in the

multicultural provinces, resources the West was unwilling or unable to provide. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the US House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, said yesterday: "No Western leader was prepared to put the kind of resources into the Balkans necessary to roll back Serbian aggression." He also admitted on BBC Radio that "the Serbs have certainly gained territory and the West has not achieved its objective if that objective was rolling back Serbian aggression".

The worrying aspect for diplomacy worldwide is that the Vance-Owen plan was disconnected from its life-support system weeks ago, and that the world seems to lack any Churchillian states-

man willing to pronounce what Bosnia-watchers have known for some time: that "ethnic cleansing" has historically never been reversed and therefore de facto recognition of Serb and Croat gains had to be made before progress towards halting the killing could be made. Worse, the Vance-Owen plan has arguably done more harm than good because the time spent wrangling with leaders who never intended to sign it encouraged Croats and Serbs to seize yet more land for their communities. Serb forces now control 70 per cent of the republic.

The first signs that world leaders were finally willing to accept the inevitable demise of the plan came only last week. First President Clinton, in answer to a question, said he did not know whether the scheme was alive or dead. Then the Foreign Office significantly began to refer to the Vance-Owen "process" instead of the "plan". In the past year, Germany and France were in good



positions to lead diplomatic efforts to halt the fighting that has killed at least 100,000 people. But Bonn is still embarrassed about having led the European Community into premature

US tries to revive Mideast talks

Jerusalem: The Clinton Administration is expected to send two envoys to the Middle East to try to salvage the collapsed peace process and broker a preliminary agreement between the Palestinians and Israel (Richard Beeston writes).

According to reports in Israel, two senior State Department officials are expected here soon in an attempt to heal the deteriorating relations between the two main parties in the negotiations. The stalled peace talks received a fresh setback at the weekend when Sheikh Abdul-Hamid Sayegh, 86, speaker of the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinian parliament in exile, resigned in protest at the "capitulation" that the Palestinians were being forced to accept. "I do not want history to record that I was responsible for all the harm that is befalling the Palestinian people," he said.

West tardily follows UN in accepting Bosnia facts

FROM MICHAEL EVANS IN VITEZ
MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON
AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE West's strategy to end the bloodshed in the Balkans, reluctantly agreed at the weekend in Washington, was advocated for months by the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia.

Aware of the impracticality of trying to persuade the Serbs to move back behind the new front line allocated under the Vance-Owen peace plan, they have been warning that the only political solution was to accept the new status quo.

Since no Western government had shown inclination towards military intervention to end the ethnic conflict by force, the UNPROFOR officers had said there was no alternative but to throw the Vance-Owen map away and start again. A senior UNPROFOR officer said last night: "There has been a tremendous effort to get this message across, but certain nations have not been listening." He said the Serbs could be given a "bloody nose" by Western military action but it would never resolve the Bosnian problem. "If we went flat out we could probably defeat the Serbs, but what

about tomorrow? An AK47 Kalashnikov is given to people here as their birthday. They will perpetually be a thorn in the West's side."

The new plan will be a bitter blow for the Muslims, whose strategy has been to try to persuade the West to intervene militarily or to provide them with weapons. Compelled by European opposition to abandon its plan to arm Bosnia's Muslims, the Clinton administration was instead forced to adopt the idea of creating Muslim "safe havens". It had long argued that these would ratify Serb territorial gains, create permanent refugee camps and require an open-ended military commitment by the West.

The allies will provide the extra ground forces required to protect the five initial havens of Sarajevo, Srebrenica with Zepa, Gorazde with Foca, Tuzla and Bihać in which an estimated 1.2 million Muslims have taken refuge. The Americans will provide air cover, but only to protect the peacekeepers, not the havens.

Warren Christopher, the US Secretary of State, called this a fair "division of labour", but Alain Juppé, the French foreign minister, dissented. "I have not agreed with the so-called division of labour between those who are in the sky and those who are on the ground," he said.

The Washington agreement was a mini-triumph for the Russians, who had taken the lead in pushing the new plan. But it marked a joyless end to President Clinton's first big foray into international diplomacy and his reaction was lukewarm. "At least we are together again," he said, referring to the recommitments of recent weeks that have strained the NATO alliance and encouraged the Bosnian Serbs to discount the threat of Western involvement.

The plan, which was agreed by the American, British, French, Russian and Spanish foreign ministers on Saturday and will be presented to the UN today, includes several non-military measures to sustain the political and economic pressure on the belligerents.

It calls for the deployment of international monitors on the border between Bosnia and Serbia to discourage the delivery of supplies to the Bosnian Serbs. Officials acknowledged, however, that this could not happen without the approval of Slobodan Milosevic, Serbia's president.

The Western pledge to protect the Muslim enclaves brings the UN one step closer to its "nightmare scenario" in the Balkans. UN officials fear nothing more than being forced to use peacekeeping troops to fight on one side of the civil war — an eventuality that Boutros Boutros Ghali, the secretary-general, warned last year could lead to "the UN's own Vietnam". Now the cash-starved organisation, which has been unable to find troops to replace the 900-



Killing time: two women awaiting treatment in a Sarajevo hospital after being wounded by a mortar shell. UN officers said both sides had shelled civilians

Clinton strives to close the widening credibility gap

BY MARTIN FLETCHER

PRESIDENT Clinton tried to pull out of a political nosedive at the weekend by rounding on Democratic opponents of his economic programme, but he could not shake off his growing troubles.

Two more important Democratic senators joined the revolt against his economic package, which contains record tax increases. Mr Clinton, visiting New Hampshire yesterday, was taunted over his \$200 (£133) haircut by placard-wielding citizens.

New evidence surfaced that his friends had pressed for a share of the White House travel business, and the first presidential outing since last week's controversial sacking of the White House travel office was nearly a fiasco — the supposedly better and cheaper charter plane hired by the White House for the media sat for two hours on the runway with a fuel problem.



Making headlines: Roger Clinton, the president's brother, is cashing in on the family name

assistant housing secretary, and a looming confirmation fight over Lani Guinier, his nominee for assistant attorney-general for civil rights. Ms Guinier has espoused extreme causes to ensure greater black representation, questioning the principle of one man, one vote and suggesting minority vetoes in legislatures.

The flaps over Mr Clinton's haircut and the travel office are relatively minor in themselves, but with the House voting on his economic plan on Thursday and the Senate soon after that they are undercutting his political standing at a critical moment.

Senators James Exon and Bob Kerrey, both of Nebraska, announced that they supported the "basic thrust" of an attempt by two other conservative Democratic senators to abolish Mr Clinton's across-the-board energy tax, the heart of his deficit-reduction effort, and greatly increase cuts in social programmes.

Another Democrat, Louisiana's John Breaux, yesterday proposed replacing the \$72 billion energy tax with a petrol tax. With the Texas Senate seat of Lloyd Bentsen, the new treasury secretary, expected to fall to the Republicans on Saturday, Mr Clinton's slim 57 to 43 Senate majority is in danger of vanishing.

The president has little room to compromise without upsetting liberal Democrats. Instead he turned angrily on the rebel Democrats, several of whom are from oil states. The "oil lobby is trying to wriggle out", he declared in his weekly radio address. It was trying to pass the burden onto the poor and elderly. "I regret that responsible legislators would even consider this proposal, but I will fight it."

Junior baseball killing shatters American idyll

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

LITTLE League baseball, the junior baseball competition that flourishes in almost every community in the United States, has always been a feel-good symbol of suburban American life. Youngsters knocking a ball about on the American equivalent of the village green and absorbing the essential qualities of neighbourly competition and fair play — a million miles away from the racism and violence that is the darker side of America.

But for residents of Castro Valley, a quiet suburb southeast of San Francisco, that idyll was shattered after the first game of the season ended last week with an ugly racial dispute and the killing of a spectator.

During the game between the Castro Valley Black Socks and the American Indians from neighbouring Ashland, one of the Castro Valley team members began taunting a black player on the opposing team. The Castro Valley team is predominantly white; Ashland, largely composed of black and Hispanic players.

The umpire stopped the game and told the spectators to calm down, but the racial abuse continued. At the end of the match fighting erupted between the rival teams. The Ashland catcher, Antonio Messina, 18, picked up a baseball bat and swung it at the white boy who had mocked his

team mate. He missed, and fatally struck on the head Joseph Mateucci, 17, a bystander.

Messina himself suffered a head wound from a stone hurled by the Black Socks pitcher as he tried to get away from the scene. Now recovering in hospital, he has been charged for assault with a deadly weapon.

The Castro Valley community is divided over the killing, but some citizens sympathise with the accused boy. One of the umpires, Robert Lloyd, has received death threats since he agreed to help police investigators, and last week an unidentified arsonist started a fire at his home.

The Castro Valley league is now pressing for the national league to bring in rules of behaviour to try to prevent a repetition of the violence. These would prescribe penalties for discourtesy and require the players to shake hands before and after every game.

But the mere fact that Little League baseball, once a byword for all-American values, might need regulation has left some feeling that one of the most cherished American sporting myths has been irrevocably damaged. "It has scared the heck out of me," the mother of one Castro Valley Little League player told The New York Times. "I'm afraid not to go to the games with him now."

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Stress and isolation are taking their toll at Oxford. Walter Ellis reports on the fear of failure



Image of Oxford: behind the civilised façade, undergraduates find the weight of academic pressure and employer expectations increasing remorselessly. Some cannot take it

Death in the afternoon, once a rarity at Oxford, has returned to stalk the cloisters. Four undergraduates have died since last October — three by suicide, one through drug abuse — and others have either tried to kill themselves or contemplated doing so.

The latest casualty, Lei Don Lau, a history finalist, from Magdalen, was to prove especially embarrassing. For, as the 22-year-old Singaporean lay dying in his room, evidently unable to deal with his fear of failure, famous actors and actresses, together with all the panoply of the modern cinema, were busily engaged outside in making the feature film *Shadowlands*, dealing with the life and love of C.S. Lewis. Cameras, under the direction of Sir Richard Attenborough, probed the celebrated faces — Sir Anthony Hopkins, Debra Winger — and scanned the incompatible façades of the ancient college. But isolated in his room, unknown to all, Lei had abandoned hope.

"I feel sad and angry about it," Suke Ryder, Lei's neighbour, told the *Oxford Mail*. "It's so pressured here. There's competition and isolation from the real world. It's very easy to get lost."

Yet it would be wrong to heap blame on Magdalen, or on the other colleges in which deaths have occurred over the past year. It is the system which has failed, not individuals. According to an undergraduate survey published last week, four out of ten students at Oxford have considered dropping out of their courses, nine out of ten have reported difficulties over the volume of work and half were concerned about the stress of examinations.

For the college authorities and university administrators, it is a serious problem. But in fact the truth is rather less bleak. There are more than 10,000 undergraduates at Oxford, and all but a handful emerge from their three or four years of study with degrees to their name. It is for the minority, therefore, that some-

Death among the dreaming spires

thing needs urgently to be done. Dr Christopher Haigh, the historian and Senior Censor at Christ Church, whose duties include the pastoral care of undergraduates, says that pre-clinical medical students in particular are under enormous pressure and work "shockingly hard". Engineering, he adds, also imposes extreme demands. However, for those committed to success there is no alternative but to buckle down and get on with it.

"Oxford in the past was perceived to let bright people in and then leave them largely to their own devices, with essays to write, tutorials to attend and lectures available to those who wanted them, or could be bothered," Dr Haigh says. "But all that has changed. Today, the regime is much more arduous, and if undergraduates can't keep up they are asked to go."

Dr Haigh emphasises that expulsions are rare and that most students respond well to warnings, but he acknowledges that the atmosphere is highly charged. "What we must be careful of is that we don't drive any of our undergraduates in ways that could damage their wellbeing. What we are looking for is a combination of high effort and achievement and efficient support services."

At Christ Church, as at other colleges, arts students are usually required to hand in two essays a week during term and to attend the same number of tutorials. Scientists and medics have it tougher. They spend much of their time in the laboratory

or at classes, and are required to write up practicals as well as produce essays. Standards in both sectors are high, and no student is permitted to get away with shoddy work.

Mods and Greats, Oxford's unique contribution to classical scholarship, obliges students of just 18 or 19 to reach a sophisticated understanding of Latin and Greek in just five eight-week terms. They must then sit

'Several people I know have considered suicide'

"Mods", in which honours are awarded, before proceeding through a further seven terms on the way to "Greats".

Martha Lovell, a second-year Christ Church scholar — sufficiently distinguished on entry to have her status denoted by a three-quarter-length gown — had not studied Greek beyond a rudimentary level when she arrived and, like many of her colleagues, found it unreasonably difficult. She made it through "Mods", but has since switched course to Ancient and Modern History in order, mainly, to allow her time to pursue the less rigorous aspects of college life, including beagling and champagne.

She is aware of the need to work hard. Her fear is that the sheer grind

leaves little time for proper enjoyment of the life for which Oxford is traditionally renowned. "It's a privilege to be able to waste time in beautiful surroundings," she muses, somewhat ruefully, "but a Third doesn't get you very far these days."

Close by, in Exeter College, Katie Seagal, a first-year student reading mathematics and philosophy, complains that she has had to attend four tutorials in a week as well as producing essays, and that the pressure on her often seems relentless. "I get scared and intimidated by my tutors," she says. "I'm better now, but at one point I thought I would have to leave before I committed suicide."

Rachel Mainwaring-Taylor, reading modern languages, does not believe that Katie is being in any way melodramatic. "Several people I know have considered suicide, but most would leave first and in the end they have always coped," she says. "Tutors don't always take account of the pressures on students who have just left home for the first time and are having to learn how to work on their own."

Others — especially the men — take a much more relaxed view, which may go some way to explain why fewer women achieve firsts. Edward Wild, from Keeble, about to embark on his theology finals, is both articulate and brilliant and could well (though he denies it) be awarded a distinguished degree. So has he worked his fingers to the bone and scarcely had time for a life outside his studies? Not a bit of it.

"I've had an enormous amount of fun, and only coming into my last two terms did I do any real work," he says, going on to quote Eric Heaton, a former Dean of Christ Church: "I would rather this college was Head of the River than head of the Norrington Table."

Getting the balance right is clearly vital. Dr Chris Kenyon, an Oxford GP, with considerable experience of undergraduate stress, says that it is often those with least structure to their days — usually arts students — who are most at risk. "They have been used to being high-flyers at school. Suddenly, they feel quite ordinary, and on their own. Exams only add to this pressure — especially finals. This is when I sometimes have to give out tranquillisers. When there's a week to go, there's no time to learn meditation."

Colleges are acutely aware of the problem. Both they and the university are responding. The counselling service, headed by Elsa Bell, is to be given substantially increased resources, including extra staff and an improved telephone link. A proper freshers' week — astonishingly, the first Oxford has had — is to begin this autumn, and the chancellor, Sir Richard Southwood, is setting up a study skills working group with a view to helping undergraduates to use their time as efficiently as possible, with the least stress.

The problem, in the end, is that the weight of academic pressure, and of employer expectations, is increasing remorselessly. Most can take it. Some cannot. "You can't make a general case from extreme examples," says Dr Michael Hart, senior tutor at Exeter. What is essential is that the danger signs are spotted early. Each undergraduate death is not just an individual tragedy, it is a blow to an ideal and an affront to academic dignity. Their prevention in future would be a true mark of Oxford civilisation.

Oxford exams, page 35

Harassed? Don't make me laugh



LIBBY PURVES

In the spring, a young man's fancy likely turns to thoughts of heavy damages for sexual harassment. Something along the lines of \$375,000 for the emotional distress of having your female boss lock herself in your office and fondle you, plus \$560,000 in punitive damages, plus repayment of lost earnings. Hey ding-a-ding-a-ding, sweet lawyers love the spring.

They do in Los Angeles, anyway, where Sabino Gutierrez, a handsome chap of 33 with snappy two-tone specs and a moustache, successfully took a million dollars off his employers, who make hot tubs (stop sniggering, this is a serious matter). His plaintiff was that Maria Martinez, the personnel director, allegedly got a bit too personal.

"When I argued against her advances," said Mr Gutierrez, "she became very angry." Well, one would. We new women can be terrible when roused. Mr Gutierrez says his desk was cleared when he got engaged. Ms Martinez retorts that he is "a typical egotistical macho peacock".

Meanwhile, back in Cardiff, more traditional roles were played out on Friday by a red-headed woman juror who walked with due gravity into the Crown Court, and a 19-year-old lad in the galleries. He wolf-whistled, louder than he meant to, panicked, bolted, and was arrested by five policemen and locked up for 14 days (although released after one night on bail for contempt of court). Judge Geoffrey Kilfoil pronounced: "I am not prepared to accept your apology. I do not consider a fine to be sufficient for contempt."

And what have these stories in common? Two things: the sexual imperative, and the gulfaw factor. Both are misdemeanours upon which society correctly frowns: in the one case we have the bullying and exploitation at work of an employee by a superior, on the other a teenage yahoo disgracefully disrupting the solemn processes of British justice. Dreadful stuff. Shocking. Why, oh why then, will my lips not stay pursed in disapproval? Why do I keep giggling?

The trouble with all sexual harassment cases is the same: that unless it tips over into real and unforgivable violence, sex is always irresistibly comic. Particularly comic when it crops up in the wrong context. Of course such bullying is deplorable. Faced head-on it is distressing. But tell the story baldly and what happens? Everybody falls about laughing.

When I was 20 a dreadfully senior member of my university, to whom I was trying drunkenly to expound my views on Shakespeare, put his hand up my skirt. I was, literally, shocked rigid: I felt demeaned, miserable, humiliated, alarmed at the consequences of rebuffing him. I felt all that stuff which Mr Gutierrez told the court that he felt too, poor wee man. But a couple of days later not only did I find it impossible to relate the dastardly events on the leather sofa to other people without them cracking up with laughter, but I cracked up myself every time. I could not have brought the poor roan to a reckoning, it would have needed Mr Justice Cocklecarrot and the 12 red-bearded dwarfs.

Perhaps it is a national inhibition which makes us laugh uncontrollably at sex. Where America has Monroe and France has Bardot, we have Barbara Windsor. British novelists are never so absurd as when they become mystically reverential about eroticism: what Nabokov, the beast, can carry off with a certain style becomes embarrassingly hilarious in the hands of Mervyn Bragg.

Our real sexy successes, from Tom Jones to Jilly Cooper, have always been in the line of bawdy. On holiday this summer, countless Britons who would not be seen dead with any other sex-and-shopping blockbuster would eagerly read the newest of Miss Cooper's books: simply because instead of breathing heavily she rolls through her sex scenes making exceedingly silly puns and ridiculous anatomical comparisons to cruise missiles, meringues and the keys on push-button telephones. This is all baffling to Americans, more accustomed to the earnest heaviness of Jackie Collins.

On the whole though, infantile though it can be, I think I prefer the British way. In public life we must go through the motions: send the odd silly teenager to jail for whistling, and consider with due gravity any complaints from young men whose female bosses breathe lascivious suggestions in their ear. In private we can carry on giggling. And male victims as well as female mockers do seem to remember that nothing, absolutely nothing, puts harassers off their stroke like a well-timed gale of laughter.

Around the world in 270 days — and back to the other half

Circumnavigating the globe for the British Steel Challenge kept yacht crews away from their loved ones for a long period. Did it make or break the ties?

Chests inflated like spinners, the left-behind landlubbers waited yesterday morning on the Southampton quayside for the return of their nearest and dearest aboard the yachts of the British Steel Challenge.

"She's always coped with things, right from being a little girl," someone was saying (there are 30 women among the 179 participants). "He's always had his head screwed on the right way," another vibrant voice declared. It's hard not to be proud when your husband, wife, boyfriend or girlfriend has sailed around the world against wind, tide and all reasonable expectations.

At the same time, the price — £15,000 a participant — to join Chay Blyth's extravaganza is one that some could ill-afford. Homes were sold, jobs abandoned, families waved goodbye to. The hardships and dangers, moreover, were not endured in order help any worthy cause. It may be as one competitor said, "the ultimate form of self-expression", but it is also sublime selfishness.

It was far too sunny in Southampton yesterday for such sour thoughts. Some relationships have no doubt foundered in the three months of preparation and nine months of the race, but plenty of others

have plainly flourished. Hester Brierley, 23, met her boyfriend, Nigel Bray, when he had already signed up. "He told me he was going round the world," she said. "So it was either like it or lump it."

After the transatlantic crossing, during which Mr Bray had been thinking hard about things, as yachtsmen do, he phoned her from Rio and proposed. Another couple actually married in Rio, the question having been popped over ship's radio with a few hundred sailors listening in.

In the case of Patrick Quinn, 52, and Kevin Duffey, 45, divorce from their wives (who were sisters) prompted them to sign up for British Steel II to keep the brother-in-law bond going. Mr Quinn remarried before the race, and his new wife's daughter has subsequently become engaged to another crew member.

Some women, if they can afford it, have visited their men in all three ports of call: Rio, Hobart and Cape Town. Vicky Gladwell, 26, whose husband, Marcus, is a fisherman, went one better, hitchhiking and bussing around

the world since the race began in September. She managed to wave to her husband at Cape Horn as he sailed by. "I told him if he was going, I might as well go too," she said. It has not been so easy for others.

Debbie Hills, 35, whose husband, John Carter, 38, is on Group 4 Securitas said: "I did feel humiliated when he went. He was off, and I had a job and a house to look after. We kind of had a pact that this was his turn, and at some stage I'm owed £15,000 and a year off."

Apart from a scattering of self-made businessmen, cost has been a problem for everyone. Younger people have scraped and saved, sold treasured possessions and sought sponsorship. "You will be repaying money for one thing or another for the rest of your life, but you won't be doing this again," said Ms Brierley, apparently unconcerned.

Sally Cowan, who planned to go herself until a violent bout of seasickness on a cross-Channel ferry shopping trip persuaded her otherwise, said her husband, David, 53, had not been young enough to

attract sponsors. "So he thought, sod it, I'll save it myself."

When Dr Elizabeth Mackenzie discovered (by taking an unexpected phone call from Chay Blyth) that her husband, Dr Campbell Mackenzie, now 60, had applied, she thought: "He can't go for two reasons, thank God. He's far too old for this nonsense, and he hasn't got the money." Then a modest endowment policy, taken out by his mother some 50 years earlier, yielded £15,000 exactly, and the game was up. He was appointed fleet doctor.

Everyone claims that, to compensate for a long absence, the race has generated its own family spirit. But those left behind also talk rather too unanimously about "changes" in their yachtsmen and themselves: acquiring a different perception of what's really important; becoming more tolerant; appreciating small things more.

All this may be true, but will the yachtsmen (and women) settle again for home cooking and nine-to-five? Or are they

in for post-circumnavigational depression?

Ms Brierley thinks her fiancé has become more ambitious, and will get down to his work as a self-employed builder. "If he doesn't, he's in trouble," she added darkly. No such luck for Mrs Gladwell, whose husband already has plans to make the fastest underwater crossing of the English Channel, dragged on a sledge.

Patricia Gibson says that her husband, John, 54, is now talking of cycling coast-to-coast across the United States. (She thinks she will have to go along, driving the support team car.) Elizabeth Mackenzie thinks that her husband has "got it out of his system", but didn't seem entirely confident of her diagnosis. "They're all mad," she added.

If nothing else, the triumphant relatives could allow themselves a quiet snigger yesterday at the blazered *Howards Way* buffoons of the snootier parts of the yachting establishment. "There aren't many yacht clubs in Blackburn," said one mother, with some relish. It may have stretched finances and tested loyalties, but the novices-turned-seadogs proved a point. After all, they did it Chay's way.

PETER TAYLOR



Arms and the man: Vicky Gladwell greets her husband Marcus at Southampton

لحذا من الاصل

The land that put more than a billion people into matching jackets attempts to become a style capital



Ancient and not very modern: from left, traditional Chinese costume, contemporary street style and a selection of outfits on display at Chic '93 — Peking says it is hungry for international design, but is it really part of a bid for the Olympics?

Mao is out of fashion

For those who believe that fashion capitals are to be found only on the back of a perfume bottle — London, Paris, Milan, New York — it may come as a surprise to see a new city vying for attention. Peking has just hosted a fashion fair for the first time. Chic '93, the China International Clothing and Accessories Fair, aims to put the Chinese on the fashion map.

Chic '93, which ran for five days at the China World Trade Centre from May 14-19, was a showcase for the Chinese fashion industry, as well as acting as host to 110 foreign exhibitors, including companies from France, Germany, the United States, Italy and Taiwan.

Adding glamour to the occasion was a visit by the Italian designers Valentino and Gianfranco Ferré, who were invited to parade their spring/summer and couture collections before the fashion-hungry Chinese in two joint shows, and as part of a huge outdoor spectacular at the Temple of Heaven in Tian Tan Park.

It is obvious that the Chinese want Western style the moment you arrive in Peking. The streets are no longer full of uniformly dressed citizens in anonymous Mao jackets (many factories in the Chinese capital have had to stop manufacturing the revolutionary garb due to a demise of interested customers). Instead, business suits, blazers and sporty separates mingle.

Every day more and more Euro-

pean and American companies advertise their wares in the newspapers. Marks & Spencer, Dunhill, Episode, Benetton, Stefanel — all of them advocating a more stylish and individual way to dress.

Realising that the population is looking for something new and exciting, the Chinese government stepped in. Chic '93 was its response. The fair was authorised by the ministry of textiles and the ministry of foreign economic relations and trade, and was seen as a way forward for China. It confirmed its desire to be seen as part of the world as a whole.

Other observers see this wholehearted acceptance of Western ideals as just another part of the Chinese bid for the 2000 Olympic Games. Everywhere you look in Peking there are banners, billboards and painted slogans bearing the words, "A More Open China Awaits 2000 Olympics".

What of the fashion? For the most part it seems hard to view it in such terms. Certainly, by Western standards, the "fashion" involved is minimal. Walking around the two floors of the exhibition, it became obvious that the clothes on show varied little from those already on sale in the markets or worn in the streets.

Sadly, with such a glorious culture of its own to draw upon, the Chinese fashion industry is more keen to plagiarise the clothes worn by Western tourists. The results are a mish-mash of garish sportswear,



East meets West: a Chinese woman fruit seller outside a shop selling European-style clothing which ignores her own country's rich cultural heritage

matronly dresses and lacklustre suits.

The Chinese designers featured at the open-air gala show were certainly more experimental, and in keeping with our concept of fashion design. Crocheted dresses, with woven basket-work accessories, billowing sun dresses in bright florals, layered knitted separates, matelot stripes worn with micro-short skirts; and one of the collections even showed a sense of humour by using the emblem of the revolution, the Red Star, scat-

tered across dresses, coats and caps.

However, four years after Tiananmen square, Chinese potential has fallen short of the mark. Would it not be more appropriate (and thrilling aesthetically) to look at their own history and rediscover the wonders of the Orient — the elegance of the emperors and the lavish splendour of their robes? Perhaps this is asking too much too soon of a country which, as recently as the mid-1970s, saw individualism as a crime.

That China is moving on fast

forward is beyond question. Economic reform came only in the 1980s, yet the populace quickly decided to dump the Mao jacket in favour of Western-style clothing, despite the vast difference in price (Mao jackets can be bought for as little as 20 yuan, less than \$4).

There can be little doubt that, as the Chinese fashion industry experiences more cross-pollination with its European and American counterparts, the sophistication of its designs will progress as fast as its technical know-how.

Of course, the opening up of China is also viewed with interest by the global fashion industry, because it is a potential growth area. With a potential market of 1.17 billion, there are few companies which are not tempted.

Among the French contingent at Chic '93 were Dorothee bis and Lolita Lempicka. "Our clothes are already very successful in Japan and Hong Kong," says Jacqueline Salé, the commercial director at Lempicka. "We think it can be a new market."

The sentiment was echoed by Robert Genestier, director at Dorothee bis. "Everything is changing very quickly. The market is very big. In the West everyone's market is in crisis. We need to find new customers: China could be one of them."

Where commerce is concerned, China undoubtedly holds great attraction. But as a major player on the international fashion scene? Like the Chinese and their Olympic bid, we await the outcome with curiosity.

Sneaking feelings for ancient trainers

Suddenly, it's the height of fashion to be in a clapped-out pair of Adidas

Kate Moss has five pairs. So does her boyfriend, Mario Sorrenti. Fashion doyenne Suzie Menkes heralded them as the new cult sneaker. Designers Helmut Lang and Liza Bruce sent all of their models down the catwalk wearing secondhand versions.

The question is not whether Adidas trainers are the height of chic on both sides of the Atlantic, it's how they arrived at that esteemed position. After all, these are the gym shoes everyone wore on the hockey or the football pitch in the 1960s and 1970s.

Maybe it's the retro thing? New York fashion accessories editor Lucy Wallace says: "It's all of this harking back — fashion has gone full circle." Or could it be a back to our childhood thing? Danny Errico, owner of the Equinox gym, says: "I bought a pair of purple suede Adidas for the same reason everyone else is buying them — they remind me of my childhood." Either way it must be annoying for the marketers at Nike and Reebok, who have spent millions of advertising dollars attempting to make their trainers the personification of cool.

"Adidas don't perform as a sports shoe — they're just not sports and function specific," sniffed a sports marketing executive. Exactly. Save for Errico, the hip, trendy types who favour Adidas have absolutely no intention of working out in these or any other trainers. Wearing them is tantamount to flipping two fingers at Jane Fonda and Lizzie Webb.

It was Kate Moss, together

with stylist Melanie Ward and photographer Corinne Day, who sprang the "Adidas with everything" trend jeans, skirts and bikinis) that so swiftly crossed the Atlantic. Ward, who styles all of Day's shoots for magazines like *The Face*, *ID* and *Arena*, as well as styling fashion shows for Liza Bruce and Helmut Lang, says that her inspiration was functionality. "I kept seeing all of these beautifully dressed Asian women in East London wearing amazing saris with plimsoles or Adidas on their feet. It wasn't for fashion. It was for comfort and ease."

It is the connotations of wearing trainers with regular clothes that makes the Adidas trend such a surprise hit in New York. "Ugh, sneakers with business clothes makes everyone think of those badly dressed Wall Street women in their socks and white Reeboks," proclaims style consultant Nathalie Dunlap Smith. None the less, generation Xers (a newly discovered target audience for marketers, younger than yuppies and considerably older than Prince William) are heading in droves to their nearest Adidas stockist, or to second-hand stores.

"The more beat-up the better," says Ward, who raided her brother's closets for the Helmut Lang show. Price certainly has something to do with it (Adidas Gazelles, the most popular style, retail for \$59.95 (£38.90) in New York). But discovering discontinued models has particular cachet. When a student at New York University film school announced he had found a store



Adidas style: trendy types love them — and they have no intention of working out

in Chinatown selling outmoded white leather Adidas with white flashes, the store sold out the next day.

The Adidas PR in the States is finding the whole thing rather hard to fathom. "We think it's related to the hip-hop, rap thing. I mean what was sold is now new again. We do make athletic shoes — you know, the type you can run in — but at the moment people are interested in the soccer trainers, the Gazelles. Rather strange don't you think for a

country with no interest in soccer?"

Will the anti-trainer fashion trend continue? Adidas executives must have their fingers crossed. They recently went through a takeover and announced multi-million dollar losses in the first quarter. There was even a rumour that they were restricting distribution to stores in America to maintain trainer fever. The Adidas PR denies "the very idea", but he will admit that "we're trying to bring Adidas

more and more to the consumer's attention".

"It's not new, this outdated trainer thing. We've been doing it in Britain for years," says photographer Corinne Day. Yes, but America is where the money is, Day agrees. "Did you know," she asks excitedly, "that you now buy those old fashioned Stan Smith tennis shoes in New York?"

TINA GAUDIN

• The author is health and beauty editor, Harpers Bazaar.

Liz is back in town

ELIZABETH Taylor, the chair of the AIDS research foundation AMFAR, will again be supporting one of her favourite designers, Valentino, when she hosts the charity's gala dinner in Venice on June 12.

• ACTION taken at an international level to protect the environment has resulted in the phasing out of ozone-depleting products used by dry cleaners. As a result, delicate fabrics might in the future be uncleanable. Care labels indicate by a P or F which solvent must be used and garments with an F are at risk. CF113, used for the cleaning of fragile fabric, is to be withdrawn by December 1994. Computer and aerospace companies, other consumers of CF113, are stockpiling with disastrous effect for the dry cleaners. Prices look set to rise.

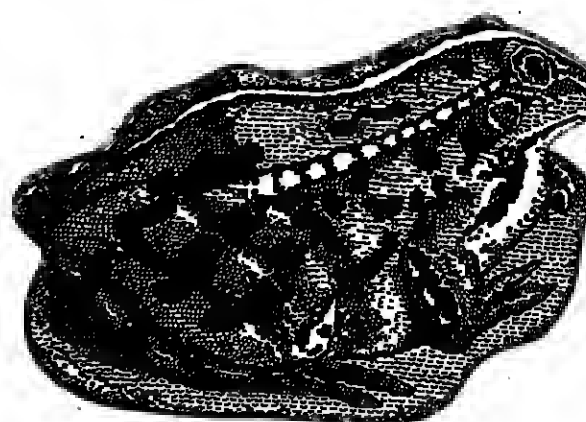
• BESPOKE tailoring is becoming extremely popular again. Charlie Allen recently opened his first London shop, where he is offering a bespoke service alongside his familiar collection of ready-to-wear men's clothing. Housed in an 18th century building, the interior has a club-like atmosphere, with deep sofas for customers to sink into and ponder the width of a lapel. Charlie Allen, 186 Upper Street, London N1.

TINA GAUDIN

• The author is health and beauty editor, Harpers Bazaar.

LILY PAD FROG - A NEW TAPESTRY KIT BY

KAFFE FASSETT



KAFFE FASSETT's wonderful frog is a light fresh mixture of pale greens, yellows and earthy browns. He sits on a lily pad in similar colours against a deep sea green background. He works equally well as a lifelike cut-out (above) or as a conventional cushion (below). This frog breathes life and movement and is a magnificent example of Kaffe Fassett's skill as a painter.

Measuring approximately 20" x 15" the design is printed in the full eleven colours on 8 holes to the inch canvas so is quick and easy to stitch. 100% pure wool from the Paterna range is used and the design can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch. The kit costs £37.50 including postage and packing and comes complete with wool, canvas, needle and instructions. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

FOR QUERIES ABOUT DESPATCH TELEPHONE 0932 770342. Please allow 14/16 days for delivery. Money back if kit returned unused within 14 days.

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Matthew Parris



■ Instruction booklets peddle facts and fancies unique to themselves, which we are too nervous to challenge

Do you encounter many pigeons' eggs directly? Have you ever seen a pigeon's egg? Have you seen a life-sized picture of a pigeon's egg? Have you the least idea of what a pigeon's egg looks like — size, shape, colour? Ready as I am to allow that tens of thousands of *Times* readers will give an unhesitating "yes" to all these questions, there must be at least a handful of you who join me in scoring nought out of four. It seems likely that a pigeon's egg is ovalish in shape, and probably in size it lies somewhere between (say) a butter bean and a ping-pong ball — but more than that we cannot with confidence say.

So why did the instructions for use of my shaving foam say "squirt a quantity of foam the size of a pigeon's egg onto palm of hand"? For a start, it doesn't come out in the shape of a pigeon's egg. If the instructions had said "about the size of a poodle's drooping" I could have visualised. The size of a poodle's drooping varies somewhat, of course, but surely the size of pigeons' eggs does too? Why (for let us come to the point) can't the people who write instructions put themselves in the shoes of the people who have to read them, and ask what will, and what will not, be self-evident to the dimmest among us? It is a source of lifelong bafflement to me. Here is a recipe from a recent *Woman & Home* magazine: *Poached salmon in aspic* [a list of 20 ingredients, followed by...]. "1oz of edible flowers". Sorry, but despite an expensive education nobody ever taught me which flowers are the edible ones. Can you guess? Daffodils look nice, and I'm willing to try my teeth into a hyacinth or a welly my way through a bowl of mixed snapdragons ("Here, get these chrysanthemums inside you boy") but first I need advice. *Woman & Home* does not provide it. Does the sort of person who buys this magazine know these things instinctively? And then there are those cooking instructions. What is a "pinch" of salt? I don't pinch salt, I never have. And how do you "dash under a hot grill"? When they say "1½ cups milk" do they mean big cups, medium sized cups or little cups? Someone once told me that a tablespoon is actually bigger than an ordinary dessert spoon; and as for teaspoons, these come in an infinite variety of sizes. "Toss flour onto boiling water and allow to seethe," said a recipe I have never forgotten. "Sweet the vegetables first," said another. We are also ordered to "crumble" the butter in the sugar, and then "fold" them into the flour and milk. In

'Despite an expensive education nobody ever taught me which flowers are edible'

my experience, butter does not crumble and nothing in the kitchen folds except the recipe sheet. But nobody tells you anything, and slowly the feeling grows that you move in a society where everyone else knows these things and you grow less and less willing to make a fool of yourself by asking. There seems to be a whole world, removed from my experience, in which vegetables sweat, flour seethes and butter crumbles, and where people sear and scold, toss, fold and broil, and which I dare not say I have never visited. "Bake blind," say the instructions. I often feel I do. Bafflement like this came early to me. At the age of seven I received a model aeroplane kit for my birthday. The following day I tried to assemble it according to the instructions, but my father was away and I did not know what a "fuselage" was. My mother didn't know either — probably still doesn't. We ended up with the wheels glued onto the tail fin. That was 36 years ago but age does not bring understanding. The other day I brought some eardrops. "Lie on your side," said the instructions. So I did. This made it harder to read the next stage of the instructions, so I turned them on my side too. "Five drops to be instilled with the head inclined." Five drops? How could I count them? I cannot see round to my ear, so I required a mirror. The bathroom mirror wouldn't come off the wall, so I tried lying on the bedroom floor, at the foot of the wardrobe, whose door has a mirror, but it was too high. Returning to the bathroom, I stood before the mirror, wincing, my head over to one side. Now came a new dilemma. I don't know about yours, but the entrance to my ear (I was brought up never to say "earhole" as common boys did) is quite small and, having missed the second world war, I have no training in accurate high-altitude bombing. The ear drops kept splashing onto my cheekbone. Every time I moved my hand the mirror-image effect caused me to move it the opposite way to what I wanted. The only way to target correctly was to insert the nozzle of the dropper right into the ear. But this yielded a gush rather than a series of drops, and I couldn't see what was going on, or in. Finally, practising with water, I learnt to determine how far up the stem of the dropper the required volume of fluid reached, leaving me free to perform the drop itself, so to speak, blind. My struggles, all alone, made a pathetic little scene. Is everyone else in Britain married?

There is evidence on the ground of an underlying revival in Paddy Ashdown's party

Lady luck swings to the Liberals

William Rees-Mogg

experienced agent. The result as a whole would be a reassurance.

Of course, Somerset has become exceptionally favourable to the Liberal Democrats, but similar effects could be experienced in many other seats in the south west of England. In the region as a whole the Liberals won only six seats in 1992 to the Conservatives' 38, but they won 31.4 per cent of the votes compared with the Conservatives' 47.6 per cent. One cannot be sure that the Liberal vote at the next general election will not equal or even surpass the Conservative throughout the region. Somerset provides only three of the 19 most marginal Conservative seats where

the Liberal came second last time. There are arguments for thinking that once again the hopes of the Liberals will be disappointed. Liberal voters have been volatile in the past and may be so in the future. The government is in a mid-term slough of unpopularity from which it can be expected to recover. The economy has been in a deep and long recession which has made voters hostile to the Conservatives. There is now at least the start of an economic recovery. To some extent I have allowed for these arguments in adopting the 50 per cent and 10 per cent formula, which is lower than the county council swings. That formula could nevertheless prove too favourable to the Liberals; there could be less tactical voting and less of a swing from the Conservatives than I expect. But as one canvasser reported, "if you get Conservatives to the polls, they are voting Liberal".

Both political and economic recovery may be blocked by the deficit and by the connection between the reduction of the deficit and the Maastricht treaty, itself unpopular with many Conservative voters. The deficit is £50 billion, as the public is now beginning to realise. If it is to be brought back to an acceptable level there will have to be further tax increases and massive cuts in public services. Michael Portillo is right to warn people that no area of public expenditure can be regarded as sacred. Yet these expenditure cuts are bound to cut

across manifesto commitments, and so are the tax increases. They are both deflationary. While the deficit is being brought under control the recovery will at best be hesitant and there could be another dip.

Unfortunately the government, partly because of the length of the recession, is already one of the most unpopular since opinion polls started, on some measures the most unpopular. There is no reserve of goodwill to draw on, least of all in the West Country, as the county elections showed. If the Conservatives are to recover the ground which has been lost to the Liberals there will have to be a stronger recovery than seems probable, with smaller cuts in public spending than seem necessary.

No doubt if one started one's local analysis in many other places one would find that Labour is the larger threat. Yet in Somerset people are voting Liberal with an easier mind than they would vote Labour. They do not expect there to be a Liberal Democrat government, so they do not expect the Liberals to have answers to all these very difficult problems. They do regard Labour as the alternative government, but do not really believe that Labour has much better answers than the Conservatives. That attitude could survive, until the next election, and we could then find that the Liberal surge is stronger than the Labour one.

Certainly in Somerset there is little sign of a Labour revival; politics both at the council and parliamentary level are rapidly turning into a straight Conservative-Liberal fight, with the two sides about equally matched in ordinary circumstances. If the government did lose the next election, the Conservative party in Somerset would start to recover. We are temperamentally quite a conservative county; it is the Conservatives we are not happy about.

Who can the party count on?

The government's small majority is under threat not only from by-elections but rebellion in the Tory ranks, Peter Riddell writes

The least enviable job in government is held not by Norman Lamont but by Richard Ryder. The Tory chief whip may be relieved at the completion of the Commons stages of the Maastricht bill, but his headaches are far from over. To a largely unappreciated extent, the government's already small majority is under threat not just from by-elections but from the fractiousness of Tory MPs. This could affect both the implementation of policy and the date of the next general election.

That is the real significance of the latest squalls over British Rail privatisation and the possible cuts in public spending programmes being examined by Michael Portillo, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Even a hint about limiting exemptions from prescription charges produced warnings from MPs that such proposals would be "dead on arrival" in the Commons. Senior ministers are now commenting gloomily about the spending round: "I don't know how we are going to do it."

The government is not assured of a reliable, working majority for a five-year parliament. The Tories' post-election majority of 21 over all parties, now down to 18, would have been sufficient in the past. The Tories easily managed from October 1981 to May 1985 with a majority of 16, and Labour survived for 18 months between the 1964 and 1966 elections on a majority of five.

Governing parties used not to have to worry about by-elections. The Attlee government did not lose any seats in by-elections from 1945 to 1950. In the 1951-55 parliament, the Tories gained a seat and lost only three from 1955 until 1959, even after the Suez crisis. However, the loyalty of voters to parties started to decline in the late 1960s, so that by

elections began to be treated as referendums on the government's record. Labour lost 15 seats between 1966 and 1970; since then, governing parties have lost between four and seven seats each parliament.

Does not matter that the Tories regained all their by-election losses in the last parliament at the April 1992 general election. The relevant point is the potential for losses during a parliament. The *Economist* commissioned an actuary to estimate the likely number of vacancies: 10.73 Tory MPs can be expected to die over a full five-year term, with the number of deaths per year increasing over time. The actual number could be higher or lower.

Although the Tories held the first three seats they defended in the last parliament, they have already lost Newbury in this term, their eighth by-election defeat in a row. The Tories last held a seat in February 1989, at Richmond in Yorkshire. So hardly any senior Tories expect a victory in the Christchurch contest.

The Tories face a steady, and possibly rapid, decline in their Commons majority. It would require an exceptionally large number of deaths and continuing deep unpopularity for the Tory majority to disappear completely. But as *The Economist* concluded, there is a four in ten chance of that happening before 1997. We could easily be back to single-figure majorities.

Past governments have survived on such margins. However, backbenchers are now more rebellious than before the 1970s. These tendencies have been aggravated by the bitter Tory split over Maastricht, in which more than two dozen MPs have voted against the government and a further



Another headache: Portillo's spending round is fuelling dissent

20 have abstained. The optimistic ministerial view is that these rebels will now toe the line. Many are concerned only with Europe, but a hard core are not. Several anti-Maastricht MPs joined in the revolt over pit closures last October. Some MPs are so disaffected — still hankering after the Thatcher era —

that they do not mind forcing highly embarrassing U-turns. And there are a handful of publicity-seeking populists eager to take up the cause of the day. The government's majority was barely in double figures even on the key votes to extend value-added tax to domestic power. The minority parties cannot be relied on to help, as

the Liberal Democrats did on some key votes on the Maastricht bill.

The government's predicament was summed up by Mr Major ten days ago. "We cannot always grandly sail ahead, oblivious to all. We may have to tack a little here, manoeuvre a little there. That's politics." Necessary measures to cut public borrowing may be hard to take. The latest row has shown the familiar discrepancy between Tory MPs' general expressions of virtue about holding down spending and their unwillingness to support cuts in detail.

Some of the protests reflect the annual ritual of dire Treasury warnings and leaks by spending departments. But the government is not going to find the required savings without tackling these core social programmes. Any shift to benefits targeted on the poor, by limiting the scope of free prescription charges and other universal benefits, is bound to hit traditional middle-class Tory supporters. They will not be silent. Mr Major has to convince his MPs of the overriding priority of cutting borrowing.

The Major government is not alone in having difficulty with its supporters. President Clinton is fighting to prevent fellow Democrats from tinkering too much with his economic programme, while Chancellor Kohl last week warned of the need for harsh cuts in spending.

Some of Mr Major's backbenchers are inclined to behave like American congressmen. Rebellion has become a habit. Appeals to loyalty no longer work. A majority of, say, ten — and the approach of a general election — could be easier to handle than a majority of 21, which gives MPs more apparent freedom to revolt. Perhaps, more likely, however, is that a declining Commons majority, and mini-dramas at 10 o'clock votes not seen since the 1979 election, could seriously erode Mr Major's authority. No wonder that some senior ministers believe the Tories should prepare for an election from the autumn of 1995 onwards — uncomfortably close to the second stage of the extension of VAT in April 1995. Mr Major could find he has few options on election timing.

Bugging Clinton

THE STRAINED relations between President Clinton and John Major are to be tested still further. One of the brightest of the Tory party's campaigners has been hired by the demoralised Republicans to help put them back on their feet after George Bush's overwhelming election defeat. Bill Clinton has not forgotten Major's support for the Republicans during the election. Nor is he likely to have forgiven the Conservatives for sending two senior cheerleaders to Washington to bolster Bush last year. Sir John Lacy, then the party's campaign director, and Mark Fullbrook, his assistant, advised the Bush camp to concentrate on Clinton's tax plans and to question his patriotism. Now Fullbrook has been hired to advise the Republicans on how to establish a grassroots network of activists similar to the constituency associations here.

While Tory Central Office apparatchiks will try to put some distance between themselves and Fullbrook, he still maintains close links with the



With Everest behind her, one might have thought that

Rebecca Stephens wouldn't be climbing over anything else for the time being. After Saturday's press conference at the Royal Geographical Society in London, however, she was forced to climb out of a window, then scale a steep wall of rubbish at the back entrance. All to dodge the latest, seemingly insurmountable, hurdle — a pack of baying journalists.

Sounds good

BRITISH holidaymakers who stay at hotels in Europe will, no doubt, be better informed when the latest Brussels-inspired wheeze takes shape. But it is questionable whether they will have quite as much fun as they are led to expect.

Among the many agencies spawned to deal with the welter of regulations coming out of Brussels is a translation service to sort out what Giles Shepard, managing director of the Savoy Hotel, terms "fractured English". Shepard has spent time culling examples of the problem from hotel literature in Europe.

He flourishes a brochure from Denmark with a warm



DIARY

invitation for guests "to take advantage of the chambermaid". He offers another from Switzerland with stern moral overtones: "Because of the impropriety of entertaining guests of the opposite sex in the bedrooms, it is advised that the lobby be used for this purpose."

Pride of place, however, goes to the Norwegian cocktail bar with an unusual plea on its drinks list: "Ladies are requested not to have children at the bar."

It's a steal

HERE IS a chance for Group 4, which is finally celebrating after its yacht won the last leg of British Steel's round the world challenge. Potters Bar railway station in Hertfordshire needs help with a crime wave, and a private security firm could be just the ticket — unless, of course, railway privatisation is shunted into the sidings.

British Rail's chairman is trying to respond to complaints from a local Tory MP about the crime rate at the station, but he is having difficulty. "Sir Bob Reid wrote back to me a couple of weeks later and told me about what BR had done to tackle vehicle crime at railway stations," said James Clappison, who succeeded Cecil Parkinson as MP for Hertsmere and parks his car at the station before travelling to Westminster.

Sir Bob's letter explained that workmen had been instructed to install security cameras at the car park. But in the middle of work on the £20,000 security system, thieves made off with three of the four new cameras. Buck to

square one then. Or should that be Group 4?

Grey rights

JOHN MAJOR'S support for the controversial clause 28 of the Local Government Act, which became law five years ago tomorrow, is about to return to haunt him, or more to the point, his old school.

Gay rights activists are appalled by the clause, which prohibits schools or local education authorities from condoning homosexuality. Led by the flamboyant former Labour candidate Peter Tatchell, Outrage is planning to demonstrate outside Rutlish grammar school in south west London. The exact nature of the demonstration is not yet clear, but Tatchell can be expected to surprise his victims. In the past he has roller-skated into Westminster Abbey, staged artificial crucifixions, and "outed" famous soldiers.

"Not only will we be giving out leaflets objecting to the legislation," Tatchell says, "we will be inviting the pupils to join the Gay Pride rally in London next month." John Patten's former school is next on their list.



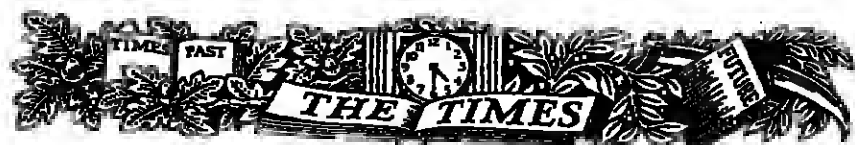
United they park: Evans and Clwyd agree on something



Extremes meet on a double yellow

A MOST unlikely meeting of minds took place last week when David Evans, the brash Tory MP for Weymouth and Portland, complained about car parking facilities in the House of Commons. Labour's Ann Clwyd, shadow heritage secretary, agrees with him — something should be done about it, she says. It was an exasperated Clwyd, you will remember, who was severely ticked off last year after parking her car on a spot reserved for the Speaker. Evans, who regards most of

his own party as on the left, sympathises. "It's pretty well impossible to park if there's a three-line whip." But there ends this happy union of political opposites. Clwyd's solution to the proposal is for ministers, each with their own ministerial car, to give up their spaces. "They could have a shuttlebus to bring them in from their departments. It would be like a school run," Evans's proposal is more radical — that members of the Labour party revert to bicycles.



SHAMEFUL RETREAT

The Bosnian agreement is a western surrender in all but name

The relief in Western capitals is as palpable as it will be shortlived. Ministers believe that after weeks of embarrassed incoherence, they have steered policy on Bosnia into a safe haven. Bosnians will have no such haven, nor was that the real aim of this cobbled agreement: the politicians were out to save diplomatic face, not Bosnian lives. Yet even by that shaming yardstick, this cynical embrace of expediency fails, since the West has by no means extricated itself from the consequences of its refusal to confront the setting of territory by force. As President Clinton came close to saying, this is the worst of worlds, an almost certain prelude to further humiliation.

What has been decided amounts to a haphazard scheme for dividing Bosnia-Herzegovina without admitting that this is happening. Hawks will now have the upper hand, because Serb and Croat hardliners who have argued that the West was bluffing have been proved right. For all the talk about "a lasting and equitable settlement" the allies have implicitly given them the go-ahead to finish carving out their ethnic states. If this was the West's policy, as there are reasons to suspect that in Europe it has been, to have said so a year ago would have been less disgraceful than to hint at military intervention, while 200,000 civilians died and more than 2½ million lives were ruined.

This weekend's communiqué is full of what diplomats call skilful language and the plain man calls lies. The "safe areas" will not be safe at all. They will exist only where Serbs and Croats give permission to UN troops to enter them, which will be forthcoming only when it suits the besiegers. The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, graciously promises to co-operate "provided that our sovereignty is respected". The plan then requires UN troops to disarm the inhabitants, but not the besiegers, who are not even required to withdraw artillery. The offer of American air cover applies only to UN troops, not Bosnian civilians.

Similarly, the allies say they will "insist" that humanitarian aid is unobstructed. But since they are not prepared to use force, they know that its delivery will be hostage, as be-

fore, to the whim of local gunmen. The Serbs have conquered almost all the land they want; the Croats are still hungry. Immediate sanctions on Croatia unless fighting ceases would, in this sorry catalogue of half-measures, have been something; instead, the Washington meeting agreed only that the Croats "should be on notice" that this could, in some unspecified future, be the result of continued "ethnic cleansing".

Meantime, the Croatian and Serbian governments are to be given a veto over the one potentially useful step agreed: the sealing of the Bosnian borders. Here was a genuine point of leverage, since this is the official policy of Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic. Enforced, it could curtail the ferocity of the war. But the allies, who know goods are thundering across at several points, pretend to be waiting "to see if the border closure is effective". They might consider sending UN monitors, who could do no more than record violations — at the cost of becoming potential hostages.

The Western Europeans are now back where they started before Mr Clinton proclaimed America's determination to exercise leadership: relying on diplomatic pressures and economic sanctions in which they have no faith. Mr Hurd, visibly relaxed, maintains that the objective of Serb withdrawal is unchanged and that the West is "building on the Vance-Owen process". Yet even he admits that "how long it will take the penny to drop, those withdrawals to take place, I cannot tell you." A thousand more lives lost, Mr Hurd, or a hundred thousand?

Truth would at least acknowledge that the West's simulacrum of a Balkan policy has been led by domestic opinion polls, and so led because there is no will to face the larger questions of managing security in Europe. The outcome in Washington could hardly be worse for the Bosnians, but this is not the extent of the damage done. The entire process of stepping to the edge of intervention, only to retreat, has fearful implications. President Clinton's first foray into foreign policy has squandered America's prestige. Isolationism, often invoked, can no longer be treated as a theoretical hypothesis.

SPENDING SHIBBOLETHS

Piecemeal economies spell as much trouble as radical reforms

Even before the much-heralded war over public spending has started, the government seems almost ready to run up the white flag. When Michael Portillo, the chief secretary to the Treasury, said on radio yesterday that his review of public spending would "stick to all manifesto pledges", he presumably thought he was playing safe. But by backing off from a broad-based attack on the principle of untaxed social payments, the government exposes itself to ultimate defeat.

The way to build public support for an ambitious fiscal agenda is not by small piecemeal changes, but by presenting a coherent package in which the broad gains for society are as visible as the losses for particular groups. The government has little chance of doing this if it excludes changes to the most expensive items of untaxed public spending — child benefits and basic state pensions. Taxing child benefits would be a move in the right direction. But presented individually, and with no strategic context, small savings will bring limited financial benefit, while exposing the government to as much opprobrium as a much wider strategy for public sector reform.

Worse still, the piecemeal approach will make it impossible for the government to deploy its most persuasive argument for cuts in cherished categories of public spending. This argument is not the £50 billion government deficit, which is mainly due to recession and can only be substantially reduced through economic growth. Neither is it demographic pressure, since the number of retired people in Britain has now stabilised and will not start to grow significantly until about 2010. Radical reforms are necessary because society demands improvement in such areas as health,

education and transport investment. Other expenditures must therefore be cut back if the total tax burden is to be tolerable and public borrowing controlled.

Much of the extra money needed to keep pace with society's demands for better health and education should be found by making economies within these budgets. But in the long term, this is unlikely to be enough. Either extensive charging will have to be introduced for medicine and education or large sums will have to be recycled from other public spending programmes. With defence spending already falling sharply, child benefits and basic state pensions are the only budgets big enough to make a significant contribution.

The case for high quality universal health and education systems seems stronger than the case for universal child benefits. But what about basic state pensions? These cost £27 billion a year, yet their value has declined dramatically in relation to average earnings and is below the minimum income level guaranteed by means-tested income support. Since today's workers have to save privately for the lion's share of their retirement income in any case, should the government accelerate this process? Would people prefer to save for their own retirement or pay for their own medical care?

Politics is about priorities, and these are the kind of questions the government should now have the courage to ask the nation. Manifesto commitments sometimes have to be abandoned, as this government knows only too well. The government's most important responsibilities are competent economic management and wise stewardship of the public sector. That means the courage to be radical about public spending.

INFERNAL VERSE

To travel poetically is almost as good as to arrive

Were there elbow-room on the Circle Line, this suspect parcel were no crime. And love could make the world go round for us worms of London Underground. But at my back I still advert a garbled security alert. Thus, though we cannot move our train, our journey will not be in vain.

The success of short poems displayed among the toothpaste and Tampax advertisements on the Underground shows that the British still love their finest art, and are hungry for it. It also suggests that the congestion and erratic delays of the system provide a classroom to reintroduce the captive audience to the delights of literature.

The 25th set of poems, which ranges from Andrew Marvell soothing enraged commuters with his green thought to the 40-year-old Chinese poet Bei Dao, are now going up on advertising spaces provided free by London Underground, supported by the British Council and the British Library. The scheme has been copied around the world, from New York to Sydney.

A connection between love poetry and public transport is not obvious. It is true that Orlando broadcast his verses to Rosalind as haphazardly as the London Underground, but he was in the Forest of Arden. Hanging

odes upon hawthorns and elegies on brambles seems more romantic than sticking them up among the graffiti.

The Underground is the epitome of the modern urban working world, and the antithesis of conventional notions of poetry. But poetry can flourish in unexpected places. One of the first poems of Western literature sends Orpheus underground by escalator to recover his wife. The lovers, Paolo and Francesca, were whirled infernally underground as restlessly as the crowds changing platforms at Camden Town. And Kipling wrote, with more truth than poetry, of heathen heart that puts her trust in seeking Tube.

A poem on the Underground has charms to sooth the savage breast of the commuter who has just been told his train has been switched to the Metropolitan Line. The poems provide an opportunity for the neglected discipline and delight of learning verse by heart. To memorise a sonnet between King's Cross and Archway refreshes the parts that commercial advertisements cannot reach. But as the delays on the Underground become longer and more frequent, the poems also need to be made longer than four-lineers by Dorothy Parker.

Export efforts in need of support

From the Director-General of the Institute of Export

Sir, Next Thursday the foreign secretary is due to deliver a speech at Chatham House on "Britain's Foreign Service in a changing world". I trust that he will not endorse the shortsighted and misleading views which you expressed on May 4, welcoming the possibility that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office intends to contract out commercial research work.

The Treasury, it seems to me, views any form of export promotion or support as a "subsidy" and therefore a bad thing. It is clearly the Treasury that is behind the decision to "market-test" — i.e. to prepare for privatisation.

Pragmatism, not dogmatism, is what is required. Ten years ago many embassies and high commissions were centres of "gin and tonic diplomacy". But pressure from professional exporters and change of management style at the FCO have led to far greater commercial awareness on the part of FCO staff.

Privately conducted market research is likely to cost companies significantly more than the amount currently charged by the Overseas Trade Services department. Estimates suggest anything from 300 per cent to 1,000 per cent more. This will make it even less likely that small and medium-sized enterprises will take up export opportunities.

Private concerns will clearly not enjoy the level of access available to accredited diplomats — especially vital when major public-sector projects are under discussion. Early information on a potential project is vital if companies are to be ready to tender — often at very short notice — when bids are sought. Whilst there may be some professional organisations capable of delivering the quality of research currently supplied in OECD markets, the likelihood of finding them in the developing world (still major markets for UK) is remote.

Contracting out would undermine the whole strategy towards which we have been encouraging government over the past ten years. If the UK is to export its way out of recession and gain a larger share of world trade than the current 8 per cent, positive government support is essential. But this support must be more cohesive and focused. We already suffer a dilution of effort from having no fewer than 15 separate government departments or agencies, each with aspects of export promotion as part of its brief. Add to that different private-sector research or promotion companies handling different sectors or different projects in each market and chaos will prevail.

Yours faithfully,
IAN J. CAMPBELL,
Director-General, Institute of Export,
Export House, 64 Clifton Street, EC2,
May 20.

Bombed church

From Mr Michael Davies

Sir, I have a great interest in historic churches, and perhaps there is a case for the resurrection of St Ethelburga's Bishopsgate, in some form. What is certain is that the money for this should not be raised by appeals (which should be reserved for more pressing projects); rather it must come from the disposal of one of the many other redundant churches — a prime example for the Church to cut its coat according to its cloth.

Yours faithfully,
M. S. DAVIES,
The Forest, Benenden, Kent.

Image of Masai

From the Acting High Commissioner for Kenya

Sir, The Masai warriors (*morani*) described by Sam Kiley in his report of May 8, headed "Thuggery banis Masai image", are extremely few in number. It would be quite unfair to condemn the Masai community as a whole on the strength of the anti-social activities of this small group.

I also flatly deny allegations that the government commissions these raffish to attack opposition supporters. President Moi's nationwide support was freely and democratically won and there is no intention of forming a front to take on the opposition.

Yours sincerely,
M. NGALI,
Kenya High Commission,
45 Portland Place, W1.

High-tech milk

From Mr G. Eyre

Sir, Mr George Gibson (letter, May 12) says mastitis, lameness, reproductive disorders and milk fever are rife in high-performance herds of cattle. These common ailments occur just as frequently in low-production herds and in any case were much worse in the past. They have largely been brought under control by advances in veterinary science and are not the result of modern animal husbandry, as Mr Gibson implies.

Hampshire Cattle Breeders pioneered the use of artificial insemination in cattle almost 50 years ago specifically to overcome the horrendous genital tract diseases that prevented conception or resulted in deformities or stillbirth. These dis-

Law and order, justice and the role of the Home Office

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

From Mr Chris Butler and Mr Tim Janman

Sir, During the course of the last criminal justice bill through Parliament, as back-bench Conservative members of the bill committee we warned the then Home Office minister, John Patten, of the dangers of higher reoffending as a result of punishing habitual offenders in the community and of the courts not being able to take previous offences into account, even of habitual offenders, except in very restricted circumstances.

To be fair, Mr Patten admitted he could not guarantee that punishment in the community would work, and hoped we would not say to him in a couple of years: "I told you so. You have made it worse, not better." (Hansard report of standing committees, December 6, 1990, col 119). We are sorry to say that this act did make it worse.

Such failure, however, cannot absolve the Labour party from a charge of hypocrisy for its recent attempts to criticise these aspects of the act.

The Labour MP, Alan Michael, claimed in the bill committee that only "a small number of offenders" repeatedly offend (Hansard report of standing committees, December 6, 1990, col 121), and even called for omitting "the provision enabling courts to consider the circumstances of previous offences when assessing the seriousness of the current offence" (Hansard report of standing committees, December 11, 1990, col 152).

Mr Michael is a Labour Home Office spokesman. Labour claims to be tough on crime (report, "Blair puts law and order at the top of the agenda for Labour", February 6) but the spoken record shows that they would have instituted a system with even less

protection for the citizen against habitual offenders than now exists.

Yours etc,
CHRIS BUTLER
(MP for Warrington South,
1987-92),
TIM JANMAN
(MP for Thurrock, 1987-92),
Flat 2, 48 Clifton Gardens, W9.

From Mr and Mrs Ralph Gilmore

Sir, Although we sympathise with Leslie Oliver's complaint (letter, May 17) about the cost of ensuring that his staff attended training courses on the Criminal Justice Act 1991, some thought might be given to the lay justices who were obliged to attend two days of training last year. Justices are not paid for their court attendance, let alone for training sessions which are now obligatory.

The application of the unit fine system has brought the law into ridicule and the magistracy into disrepute, but abolition of the system (report, May 14) is surely going too far. When the pilot scheme was tried out the range of the value of the units was more restricted than under the present system. Perhaps all that is now needed is to reduce the range and extend the expenses to be deducted in assessing an offender's disposable weekly income.

In the meantime magistrates are obliged to apply the law as enacted by Parliament. How in all conscience can we be expected to adjudicate and sentence under a system which we know is unfair and is to be abolished, and in the knowledge that its application must inevitably result in yet further cases going to appeal?

Yours faithfully,
RALPH GILMORE,
CAROL GILMORE,
8 Grove End Road,
St John's Wood, NW8.

Theatre collections

From Mr Donald Sinden

Sir, Your article, "Final act in a historical tragedy" (Arts, May 13), implied there was no other resource like the Mander and Mitchinson Theatre Collection. There is, of course, though it is much larger — the Theatre Museum in Covent Garden, Britain's national museum of the performing arts. Instead of appearing to close the door on further discussion, the writer of the article should be encouraging a dialogue between the two organisations.

The Theatre Museum has the world's largest and most important collection of material documenting the British stage, and provides an excellent research and information service to theatre professionals. It also has a thriving education unit and

public displays. Cameron Mackintosh and the Really Useful Group have sponsored a very exciting design for a new museum gallery, and the profession has given its full backing to the museum's recently launched National Video Archive of Stage Performance.

An excellent home might be found for the M&M collection at the Theatre Museum. With money so short, many of us in the profession think it would be wise to pool resources and find a way to unite two complementary collections.

Whichever solution M&M choose, it is essential that vital energy and resources are not wasted and the two organisations work closely together.

Yours truly,
DONALD SINDEN,
60 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11,
May 18.

Lyme Regis upset

From Mr Colin Rogers

Sir, I am sorry that officials in Lyme Regis, Dorset, were "upset" because Lyme was not mentioned in the credits of our film of Mary Wesley's *Harnessed Peacocks* on ITV last Sunday (report, May 13). Nevertheless, it would be completely impractical to give screen credits to the places used in television drama when a two-hour film may use 30 or more different locations in the course of production.

I am equally concerned that the Isles of Scilly Tourist Information Centre felt it was an insult to film in Lyme Regis scenes set in the Isles of Scilly. If all fiction on television was filmed where the story takes place, there would be considerably less of it:

the costs would be prohibitive. The substitution of alternative locations is a common (and sensible) practice and most viewers are content to have their disbelief suspended.

Does it matter to the viewer that much of *Inspector Morse* was filmed in west London, not Oxford? Or that *EastEnders* Albert Square lies in leafy Hertfordshire, not the East End? Is it an insult to the Iberian peninsula that *Sharpe* was filmed in the Crimea?

Not as insulting, I suspect, as filming *Eldorado* in the real Spain and making it look like Albert Square.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN ROGERS
(Controller of Drama),
Meridian Broadcasting Ltd.,
48 Leicester Square, WC2,
May 14.

Heroine in space

From Miss R. Yeoman

Sir, I have followed with enthusiasm your extensive coverage of the conquest of Everest by the first British woman, Rebecca Stephens (reports, May 18, 19, 20). However, it adds to the puzzle I felt when there appeared to be only a single comment after Helen Sharman became not only the first British woman, but the first Briton, in space (report, May 19, 1991). Her achievement went largely ignored, except by children's television programmes.

Why does space travel no longer merit the excitement and interest it once did, whereas that surrounding the climbing of Everest remains undiminished 40 years later?

Yours faithfully,
R. YEOMAN,
83 Rowan Lea, Lee Village,
Chatham, Kent.

Women priests

From Professor Dennis Nineham

Sir, Since the media have given so much prominence to the principles and objections of those who disapprove of the decision by the Church of England that women may be ordained to the priesthood, it may not be out of place to point out that the great majority of Anglicans believe that the synod has ample authority for what it has done and that it was absolutely right to do it.

No doubt the current negotiations about the upshot are necessary, but it would be sad indeed if what is for most of us a ground for celebration and unfeigned thankfulness were to become simply the cause of an uneasy wrangle.

Yours faithfully,
D. E. NINEHAM,
Keble College, Oxford,
May 14.

Soldiers under stress

From the President of the British Psychological Society

Sir, To equate distress, the "normal human emotion", with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as Simon Westley did in "The Stress of Peacekeeping" (Body and Mind, May 18), trivialises what is a serious and debilitating condition. I applaud the action taken by the Cheshire Regiment in both recognising that returning soldiers may suffer from PTSD and setting up a service of diagnosis and counselling.

Yours faithfully,
ANN COLLEY, President,
The British Psychological Society,
48 Princess Road East, Leicester,
May 18.

From Mr David Goodenday, JP

Sir, Your leading article (May 14) properly praises the home secretary's speedy action to rectify the obvious errors in the Criminal Justice Act. However, you are surely wrong to conclude that all is forgiven.

The nonsense was just as glaring when the act was produced. Magistrates were subjected to a most intensive 12 hours' training, using a centrally produced training kit. There was major emphasis on the absence of judicial discretion in relation to the assessment of unit fines and the ignoring of past offences. It was very clear that magistrates were being placed in a ridiculous and unjust situation.

The public perception of the law and the judiciary has been damaged by Home Office incompetence. This needs to be stated whatever steps are now taken to restore the situation to what it was before.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GOODENDAY,
Bunkers Dip, Neville Drive, N2,
May 14.

From Mrs J. M. Baker, JP

Sir, When I was in training to become a JP we were given guidance from Magna Carta on the principles involved when imposing a financial penalty in court. This was to the effect that a free man should be fined (amerced) only in proportion to the degree of his offence, whether trivial or serious, but not so heavily as to deprive him of his status, or livelihood.

Yours faithfully,
JUDITH M. BAKER,
59 The Broadway,
Tynemouth, North Shields,
Tyne and Wear,
May 17.

Grade's move

From Mr Andrew Knight, Chairman, News International

Sir, In congratulating you on *The Times* royal debate, may I also commend to your readers Mr Michael Grade, chief executive of Channel 4, who was your partner in televising this important event.

Mr Grade has also personally ensured that Channel 4 be *The Times*' partner in your forthcoming world chess championship.

For someone who last week said that your publisher News International's newspapers had lowered standards in this country, and a week earlier that Mr Rupert Murdoch set himself the limits of the Yorkshire Ripper, Mr Grade seems to have travelled far in a fortnight.

Yours,
ANDREW KNIGHT,
Chairman, News International,
Virginia Street, E1,
May 23.

Infertility research

From Dr Y. W. Lok

Sir, Your leader on infertility (May 12) is most timely. The lack of clinical facilities is mirrored by a lack of research funding into this condition. Because society has not decided if infertility is an illness, it does not have the same emotional impact as some of the "real" diseases, such as cancer or heart disease. Yet infertility is a far more important condition than realised, for it represents merely one end of a spectrum of diseases affecting women throughout pregnancy, including miscarriage, poor foetal growth, toxemia and stillbirth. My research group believes that defective implantation of the placenta is ultimately responsible in many cases.

At present, almost nothing is known about the process of normal implantation and until this information is available we will not understand why it fails. Perhaps Professor Richard Lilford's plea (report, May 11) that the infertile should receive priority for treatment could be extended to include research into this condition.

Yours truly,
Y. W. LOKE,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Pathology,
Research Group in Human Reproductive Immunobiology,
Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.

Team in harmony

From Mr T. J. S. Patterson

Sir, From the discussion on team sports and machismo (letters, May 15) it is clear that what is needed is to combine the virtues of a structured team sport with the development of individuality.

What better than the string quartet? Four players, each with an individual part, strive to combine to produce something greater than the sum of their four voices.

If this lacks fresh air, you can always open the window; if it is exercise you seek, try the last movement of Beethoven's Opus 59 No 3.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. S. PATTERSON,
80 St Bernard's Road, Oxford,
May 15.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

NEWS

Tory MPs prepare railway revolt

John MacGregor was struggling to head off an embarrassing defeat on rail privatisation as Conservative MPs prepared to revolt over cheap fares for pensioners and young people.

In what appeared to be a trial of strength, up to 14 Tory MPs — enough to defeat the government — were threatening to rebel in tomorrow's vote during the final parliamentary stages of the railways bill. Page 1

How loose talk costs lives

Sensitive police operations, including those aimed at curbing IRA activity in London, are being jeopardised because of loose talk by officers using mobile telephones. Unguarded comments by civil servants and MPs employing the cellular phone system are also risking lives. Pages 1, 5

Peace plan spurned

President Izetbegovic of Bosnia rejected the American-led peace plan for the republic as "totally unacceptable" and said he would not take part in talks for its implementation. It also became clear that the measures had been advocated by the United Nations peace force in the Balkans months ago. Pages 1, 13

Benefits in jeopardy

An assault on benefits enjoyed by the wealthy is at the heart of the government's attempt to rein back public spending. Michael Portillo disclosed as he faced a cabinet revolt over his demands for tough cuts in next year's targets. Page 1

Oxford disunity

The controversy over equal opportunities at Oxford University is set to break out again today with the publication in *The Times* of a don's research that shows far fewer women obtaining first-class degrees at Oxford than at other universities. Page 2

Infertility threat

Treatment of infertility for single women under the NHS was under threat after the mother of Britain's newest sextuplets disclosed that she was unmarried and living apart from her father. Page 3

Working behind bars

An Italian entrepreneur is to manufacture mozzarella cheese behind the walls of East Sutton Park jail in the latest example of

Getting involved in a right royal row

More than five hundred people listened to an unprecedented range of views during Saturday's conference on royalty, ranging from the fervently republican to the fiercely monarchist. Peter Stothard, editor of *The Times*, said that had he proposed such an event 40 years ago he would have been dismissed as a rebel or worse — or just dismissed. Pages 8, 9

the enterprise culture in the prison system. Page 7

Cutting crime

Tougher jail sentences combined with insurance discounts and cuts in VAT for crime prevention measures could do more to reduce crime than extra police or neighbourhood watches, according to a new analysis of crime policy. Page 7

Rural disquiet

In bright afternoon sunshine, Ernest and Dorothy Cradon are pushing a shopping trolley along the main street of Christchurch, Hampshire. Their progress is slow, and they seem happy to talk about their worries as another by-election looms. Page 10

Judge remembered

Italians took time off from their hallowed Sunday sports activities to recall Giovanni Falcone, the anti-Mafia judge killed a year ago, as speculation mounted over the motive for his murder. Page 11

Visit defended

Sir Percy Cradock, a critic of the policies of Chris Patten, the Hong Kong governor, defended his Peking visit at such a sensitive moment for democracy talks in the colony. Page 12

Tackling his troubles

President Clinton tried to pull out of a political nosedive by rounding up Democratic opponents of his economic programme, but he could not shake off his growing troubles. Page 13



Fighting form: M3 protesters at Twyford Down, near Winchester, breaking through police lines yesterday. Report, page 3

Cricket: John Woodcock joins in the fun at Lord's as Denis Compton celebrates his 75th birthday and writes 'What one would have given to see him now, the laughing cavalier of 1947, going out to show Australia's bowlers the magic he brought to the game'. Page 26

Motor racing: Ayrton Senna became the first man to win six Monaco Grand Prix, surpassing the performance of the British driver Graham Hill whose son, Damon, finished second. Pages 21, 22

Yachting: Andrew Longmore watched as the yachts in the round-the-world British Steel Challenge sailed into Southampton after 151 days at sea. Page 23

Driving force: Ford of Europe has relieved its Dagenham plant because of a 50 per cent improvement in productivity there, said Jacques Nasser, chairman of Ford of Europe. His announcement comes days before Ford of Britain is expected to report a £300 million loss for 1992. Pages 38, 40

Current form: The 14 privatised electricity firms in England and Wales begin to report bumper profits for 1992-3 this week. Dividend increases of six times the inflation rate are expected. Page 37

Public attitude: Leaders of the CBI are pressing for a public-sector pay policy that will bring it into line with private industry. Page 40

Ancient designs: Those who think fashion capitals are found only on the back of perfume bottles may be surprised to see a new city vying for attention. Four years after Tiananmen Square, Jinn R. Webb reports on Peking. Page 15

Falling about: 'The trouble with all sexual harassment cases is the same: that unless it tips over into real and unforgivable violence, sex is always irresistibly comic,' writes Libby Purves. Page 14

Red-hot issue: Three schools in South Africa think they have the answer to the racial inequality that is endemic there. Page 35

Over the top: Trevor Griffiths's new play, *Thatcher's Children*, is a dramatically incoherent piece that attributes all Britain's woes to rampant Thatcherism. That, says Benedict Nightingale, is the equivalent of blaming Arthur Scargill for the collapse of socialism. Page 29

Not much change: Bruce Springsteen gave the first show at the 'revamped' Milton Keynes National Bowl: little was new about venue or performance. Page 29

Literary lion: A book on Robert Louis Stevenson reveals Scotland's greatest writer of English prose and a put-upon husband. Page 31

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Portrait of a monster

The trouble with our Sloba, said a man at the Belgrade petrol pump, is that he loves peace too much. Charles Bremner on Slobodan Milosevic

Sense of justice

Solicitors can now do no-win, no-fee cases. Are they the answer for people who cannot get legal aid?

Place your bets

Geoff Brown on the hot contenders for top prize at the Cannes Film Festival: New Zealand director Jane Campion for *The Piano* and Chinese director Chen Kaige for *Farewell To My Concubine*



Alexa Hamley, 22, is the receptionist-turned-furor who inspired Paul Powell, 19, to wolf whistle in court, with disastrous effects for him. Page 3

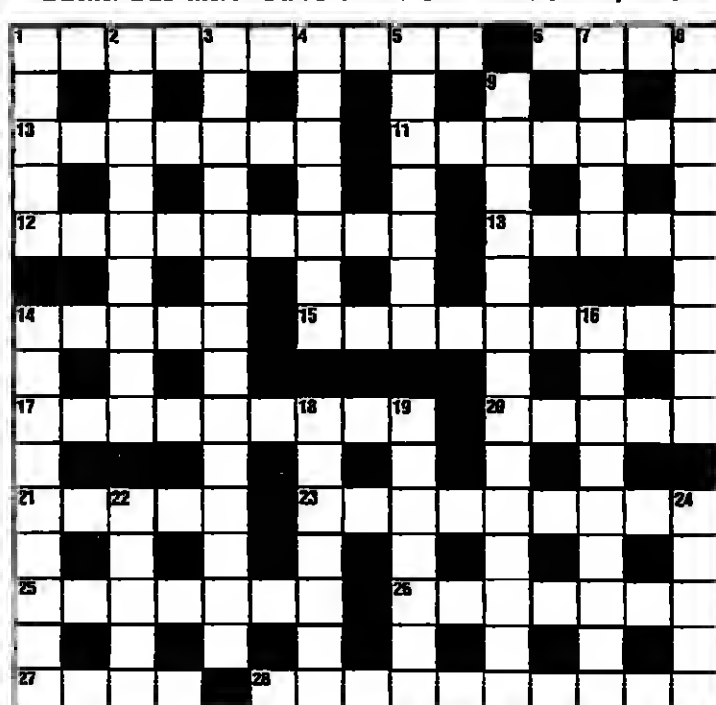


Alec Stewart scored 74 as England lost to Australia by 19 runs in the third Texaco Trophy one-day international at Lord's. Page 21



The Queen Mother left Aberdeen Royal Infirmary after her third operation in recent years to remove a piece of fish from her throat. Page 1

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,238



ACROSS

- 1 Relinquishing a bit I can do badly (10)
- 6 The case of the oriental bird (4)
- 10 Cage with trap to capture aristocratic bird (7)
- 11 Spring into the attack in dirty cinema (7)
- 12 What the railway buff does may cause tired vision (9)
- 13 Long number given little weight in study (5)
- 14 It's inappropriate for a spinster (5)
- 15 Break an egg on the side perhaps (9)
- 17 Duty list written backwards in exotic Asian convalescent homes (9)
- 20 Irishman growing cereal (5)
- 21 Bridge opponents to play or pass (5)

DOWN

- 23 A spread, with drink, for a Gilbertian character (9)
- 25 The national one is real fun (7)
- 26 Opening for a number concerned with evil-doing (7)
- 27 A student in the old university (4)
- 28 Do they confirm the workers are watching cricket? (10)
- 1 It's enough to take the head off the specimen (5)
- 2 Two men invest a priest with a flower (9)
- 3 The children of peers may be distinguished by such good manners and deeds (8,6)
- 4 Volunteers perhaps drank from this (7)
- 5 Cricket side objects to insults (7)
- 7 Starts to obtain platinum and zircon to make a gem (5)
- 8 In teens, perhaps, extremely lively in an emotional way (9)
- 9 It's given for the union here (7,7)
- 14 Coldness in a south wind? A thing unknown (9)
- 16 A compulsive dependency — notice the choice of words (9)
- 18 The Italian in defeat is replaced (7)
- 19 Object to apprentice (7)
- 22 Time to feel badly about public relations (5)
- 24 Crowd taking part in après-ski (5)



The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,237 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a bottle of Knuckando, a superb Speyside Single Malt Scotch Whisky and a stationary rack.

Courtesy Crossword, page 40

TIMES WEATHER

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0991 600 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
East of London	702
West of London	703
North East	704
North West	705
Yorkshire & Lincolnshire	706
East Midlands	707
West Midlands	708
East of England	709
West of England	710
South East	711
South West	712
Wales & Glamorgan	713
North Wales	714
South Wales	715
London & SE traffic, roadworks	716
C London (M1 & S. Clerks)	717
London & SE traffic, roadworks	718
London & SE traffic, roadworks	719
London & SE traffic, roadworks	720
London & SE traffic, roadworks	721
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Weathercast is charged at 38p per minute (cheapest rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0336 401 followed by the appropriate code.

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MUCH OF BRITAIN WILL BE CLOUDY

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Leading Formula One teams reluctant to give up technological superiority

Computers push drivers closer to short circuit

Fancy driving in the Monaco grand prix? The way computers are progressing within a year or so you or I could do so. No joking. Prost, Senna, Hill and the rest will be redundant unless sporting sanity is restored.

In the countdown to yesterday's race, Fisa, the sport's governing body, was holding private meetings with Frank Williams and Ron Dennis, attempting to forestall wasteful arbitration by the respective heads of the dominant Williams-Renault and McLaren-Ford teams in their resistance to limits on computer-aided next season.

Today's is a different world from that of Fangio, Moss, and even Graham Hill, whose Monaco record Senna surpassed with victory yesterday. Senna, who said he had momentarily feared he would severely injure his legs in his accident on Thursday, nonetheless described this tortuous track as the sternest remaining test of drivers' ability and concentration, and said it was an historic part of motor racing.

The injury to his left, stronger hand had been a handicap and, at times, he said he had briefly felt unsafe. Yet victory was no indication that he would win the title. "Williams have such technical superiority," he said. "It will be difficult to compete with them over the more conventional tracks, let alone beat them."

The big four, in terms of technology investment in driver-computers — McLaren, Williams, Footwork, and Ligier — have been given an ultimatum: unless all teams agree, computers will be barred from 1994. The big four have failed as yet to get support from Ferrari, Benetton, Lotus and the rest, the only way they can sustain their technological advantage



David Miller finds motor racing at odds with itself over the pace of progress in computer technology

is to take the issue to arbitration by the independent Institute of Chamber of Commerce in Lausanne.

At the heart of the dispute is not merely whether cars should be driven by men or by electronics, but whether sponsors can continue to foot the bill. Walter Thomas, president of Philip Morris, the sport's biggest sponsor, warned three days ago against the danger of ever escalating costs.

Sn all-embracing have the boffins of Formula One become that races are controlled, even manipulated, more from the pits than by the drivers on the track. It is technically possible, for instance, that in the previous grand prix at Barcelona, where Hill's engine failed during his pursuit of Prost, the winner, somebody could have deliberately over-heated Hill's engine by remote control to ensure he did not win.

"I don't think anyone would do that," Senna said before the start yesterday. "But it could be possible."

One aspect of the argument is whether the computer restrictions come under "sporting" or "technical" regulations. The former need to be changed by October 31 for the following year's series. The latter have to be introduced by December 31 for the next but one series, 1995.

Having invested heavily in the driver-replacement techniques, Williams and Dennis understandably want to hold on to their advantage, at least for another year. Moreover, in Senna's opinion, the ban would, in fact, mean more

expense, not less, as the top teams searched for other new technical advances in what has always been a development sport.

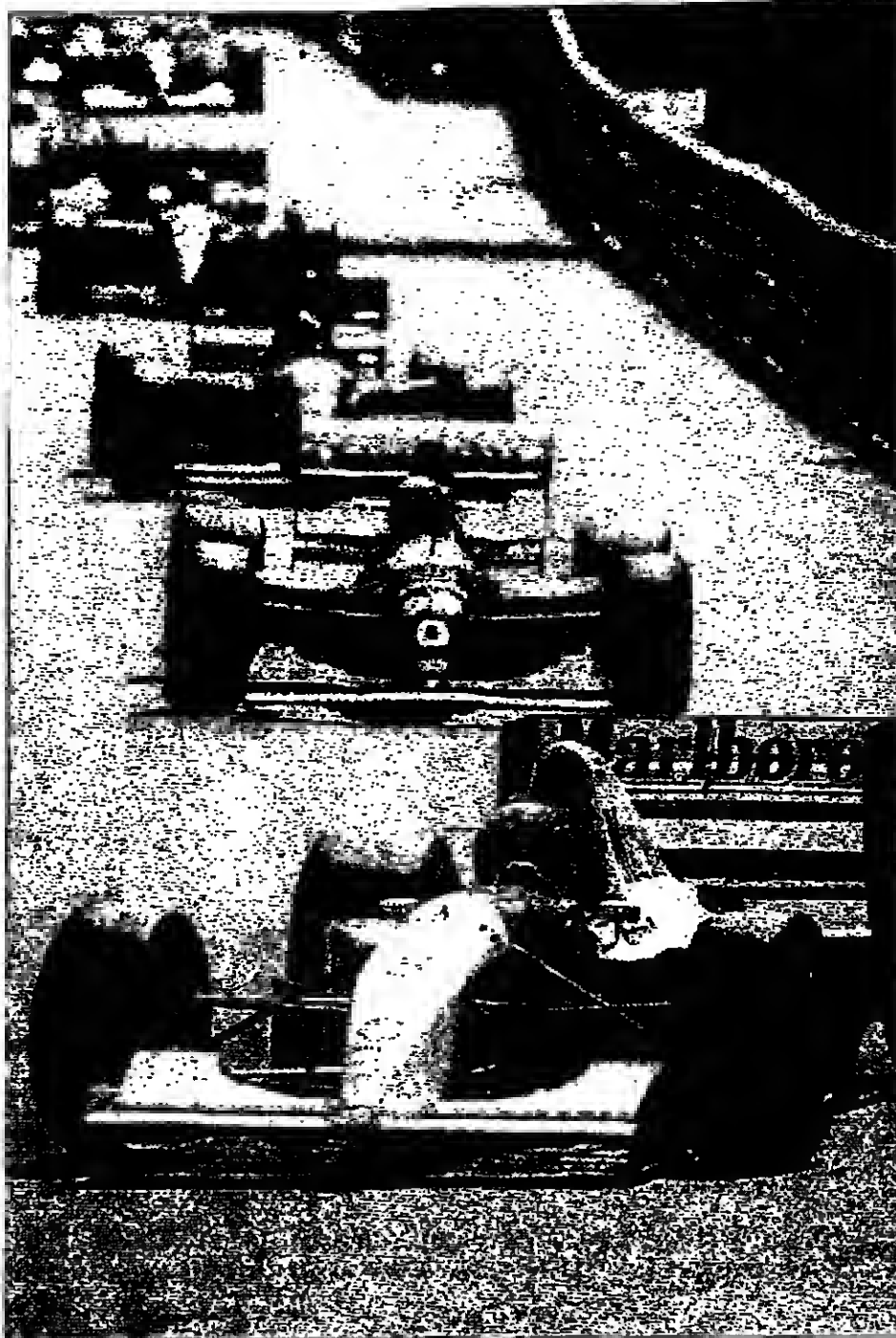
Technical disputes form part of the history of the sport, the first ever race — 100 years ago next July — having been determined by the disqualification of the leading car.

The difficulty for Fisa is how to monitor the degree of remote-control pit manipulation. "We only know 50 per cent of what is happening out there," Max Mosley, the president of Fisa, said yesterday. "The computers can calculate to within centimetres exactly where the car is on the track, the pits know minutely what the engine or the chassis is doing second by second."

The top teams are already capable of sending a car round the course without a driver when there is no other car on the track. By placing the centre of aerodynamic pressure in front of the centre of gravity, computers can control the turn by variation of the angle between car and road and by rear-wheel drive, with a sensitivity measured in hundredths of a second.

Fisa is threatening to monitor the driver-aid by the installation of a black box in every car. Yet once the governing body reaches such a stage, surely this is no longer a sport?

"This is a situation where, basically, the more you spend the faster you go," Mosley said. "Our job is to try to ensure that the graph of expenditure against increase in speed is as flat as possible, otherwise we are in danger of destabilising our sponsors."



Road to victory: Senna, the eventual winner, leads Hill in Monaco yesterday

1. A Senna (GB, McLaren-Ford), 1hr 52min 10.847sec (avg speed: 138.837mph, 88.288mph). 2. O Hill (GB, Williams-Renault), 52.11sec behind. 3. J Mansell (FR, Benetton), 1min 08.362sec. One lap behind: 4. A Prost (FR, Williams-Renault). Two laps behind: 5. G Bergin (GB, McLaren-Ford). 2 laps, 6. M Brundage (GB, Ligier-Ford). 7. A Zanardi (IT, Lotus-Ford). 8. M Andretti (USA, McLaren-Ford). 9. R Barrichello (BR, Jordan-Hart). 10. A De Cesaris (IT, Tyrrell-Yamaha). Three laps, 11. F Barbaresco (IT, Minardi-Ford). 12. P Allot (FR, Larrousse-Lamborghini). Four laps, 13. K Winding (Austria, Sauber). Eight laps, 14. G Berger (Austria, Ferrari).

Did not finish (with laps completed): 15. J Herbert (GB, Lotus-Ford), 51; 16. R Fittler (GB, Benetton-Ford), 53; 17. E Cortese (FR, Larrousse-Lamborghini), 51; 18. A Suzuki (Japan, Footwork-Mugen-Honda), 49; 19. D Warwick (GB, Footwork-Mugen-Honda), 43; 20. M Schumacher (Ger, Benetton-Ford), 32; 21. U. Kasper (Austria, Tyrrell-Yamaha), 31; 22. M Alboreto (IT, BMS-Lotus-Ford), 28; 23. J J. Lehto (Fin, Sauber), 23; 24. T Boutsen (Bel, Jordan-Hart), 12; 25. M Brundage (GB, Ligier-Ford), 3.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS: Drivers: 1. A Senna (GB), 42pts; 2. A Prost (FR), 37; 3. O Hill (GB), 16; 4. M Schumacher (Ger), 14; equal 5. M Brundage (GB) and J Herbert (GB), 6; equal 7. J J. Lehto (Fin), R Fittler (GB), M Brundage (GB), C Fitzpatrick (GB), 5; 11. J. Allot (FR), 4; equal 12. P Allot (FR), M Andretti (USA), F Barbaresco (IT) and G Berger (Austria), 2; 16. A Zanardi (BR), 1. Constructors: 1. Williams-Renault, 50pts; 2. McLaren-Ford, 44; 3. Benetton-Ford, 18; 4. Ligier-Ford, 11; equal 5. Lotus-Ford and Minardi-Ford, 7; 7. Ferrari, 6; 8. Sauber, 5; 9. Larrousse-Lamborghini, 2.

Jackman falls again at final hurdle

CASSANDRA Jackman's push for domination of women's squash was repulsed in Tokyo yesterday by Michelle Martin, the Australian who has filled the world No 1 spot vacated by Susan Devoy, of New Zealand (Colin McQuillan writes). Martin defeated Jackman, 20, the English champion, 9-3, 9-7, 9-7 in the final of the JSM Supersquash 93 tournament, adding the second richest prize on the women's world tour to the Canadian, Guernsey and British Open titles she has won since Devoy retired last October.

As world junior champion, Jackman joined the world tour two years ago and reached three semi-finals and a final in her next five tournaments. Now, however, she has contested four major finals without capturing her first title on the senior tour.

Drug ban call to IAAF

ATHLETICS: German officials yesterday stepped up their campaign for a reduction in the minimum four-year ban for serious doping offences. As a three-day meeting of the ruling council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) opened, August Kirsch, a German council member, confirmed the German athletics federation (DLV) would table a proposal in August for a reduction, possibly to two years. The DLV, facing legal difficulties in a case involving the sprinter, Katrin Krabbe, says the present ban would not be supported if athletes resorted to German civil courts.

Rozsa seeks switch

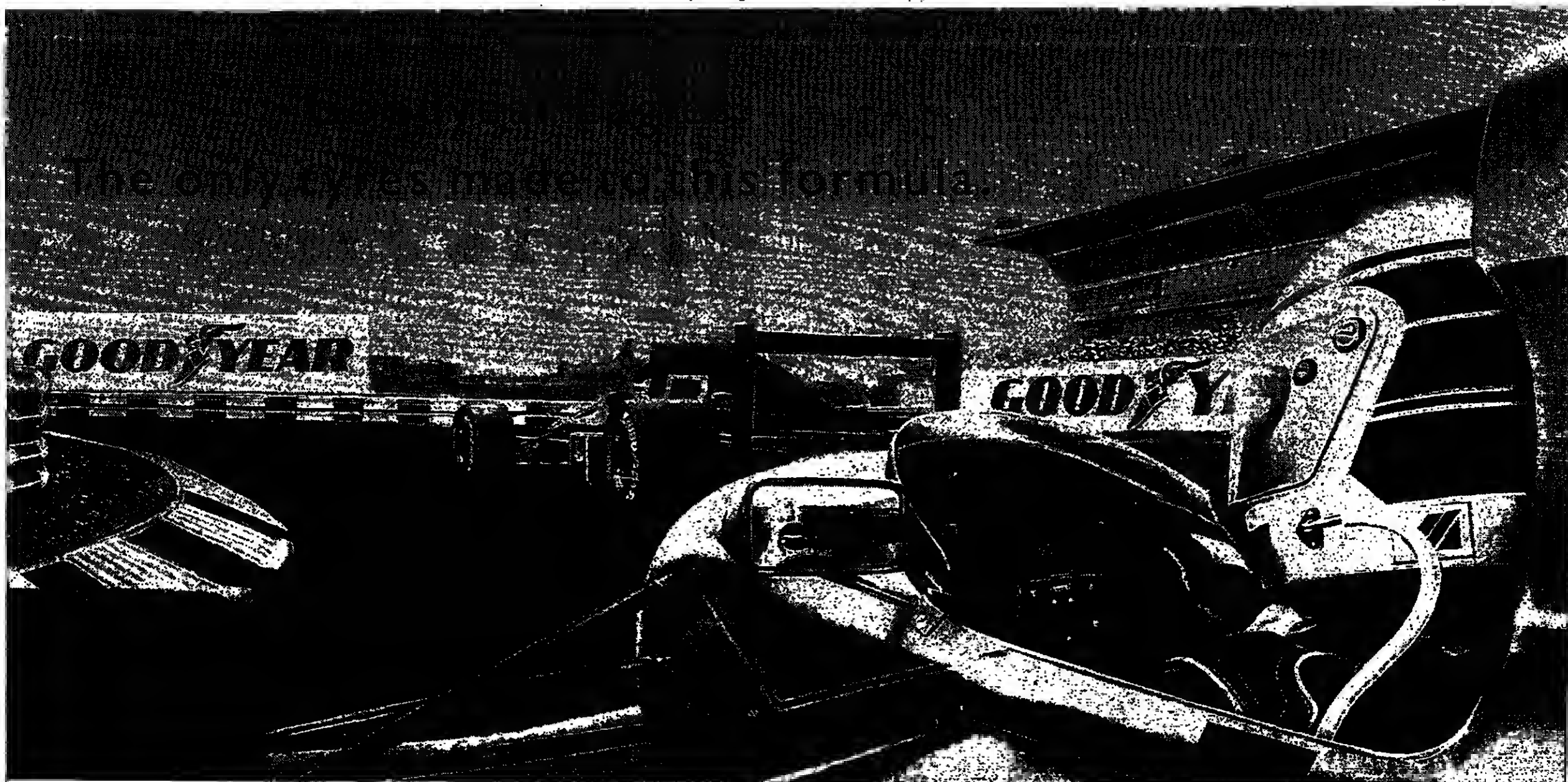
SWIMMING: Norbert Rozsa, of Hungary, the world breaststroke champion, is planning to move permanently to Australia and wants to swim for his new country at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996. Rozsa, 21, who won two silver medals at the Barcelona Olympics and holds the world record at 100 metres, is presently living in Perth on a temporary sportsman's visa. Gerry Stachewicz, his Australian coach, said he should have no problems getting citizenship before the 1996 Games.

Lineker hits target

FOOTBALL: Gary Lineker helped his Japanese club, Grampus Eight, of Nagoya, to beat Marinos, of Yokohama, 4-3 in a penalty shoot-out in the new professional J League on Saturday. The former England striker scored from the spot after the teams finished level at 1-1 at the end of sudden-death extra time. Nogueira headed Marinos ahead but Grampus equalised through Shigeo Sawami, Rudi Voeller, Marseille's German striker, will sign for the Japanese club, Yomiuri Nippon, in June, reports said yesterday.

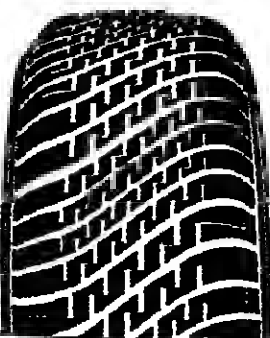
Coles avoids mishaps

GOLF: Two visits to the 1.1-acre lake at St Pierre, Chesham, robbed last year's runner-up, Tommy Horton, of victory yesterday in the Gary Player Seniors Classic, first event of the 1993 PGA European Seniors Tour. First place went to Neil Coles, 58, who has added ten senior wins to the 28 victories he gained on the regular tour. Coles finished with a level par 71, but his triumph was made possible by a magnificent five-under-par 66 on the second day.



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GOODYEAR

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YEAR
RE BETTER

Waiting over as wizened mariners end epic voyage

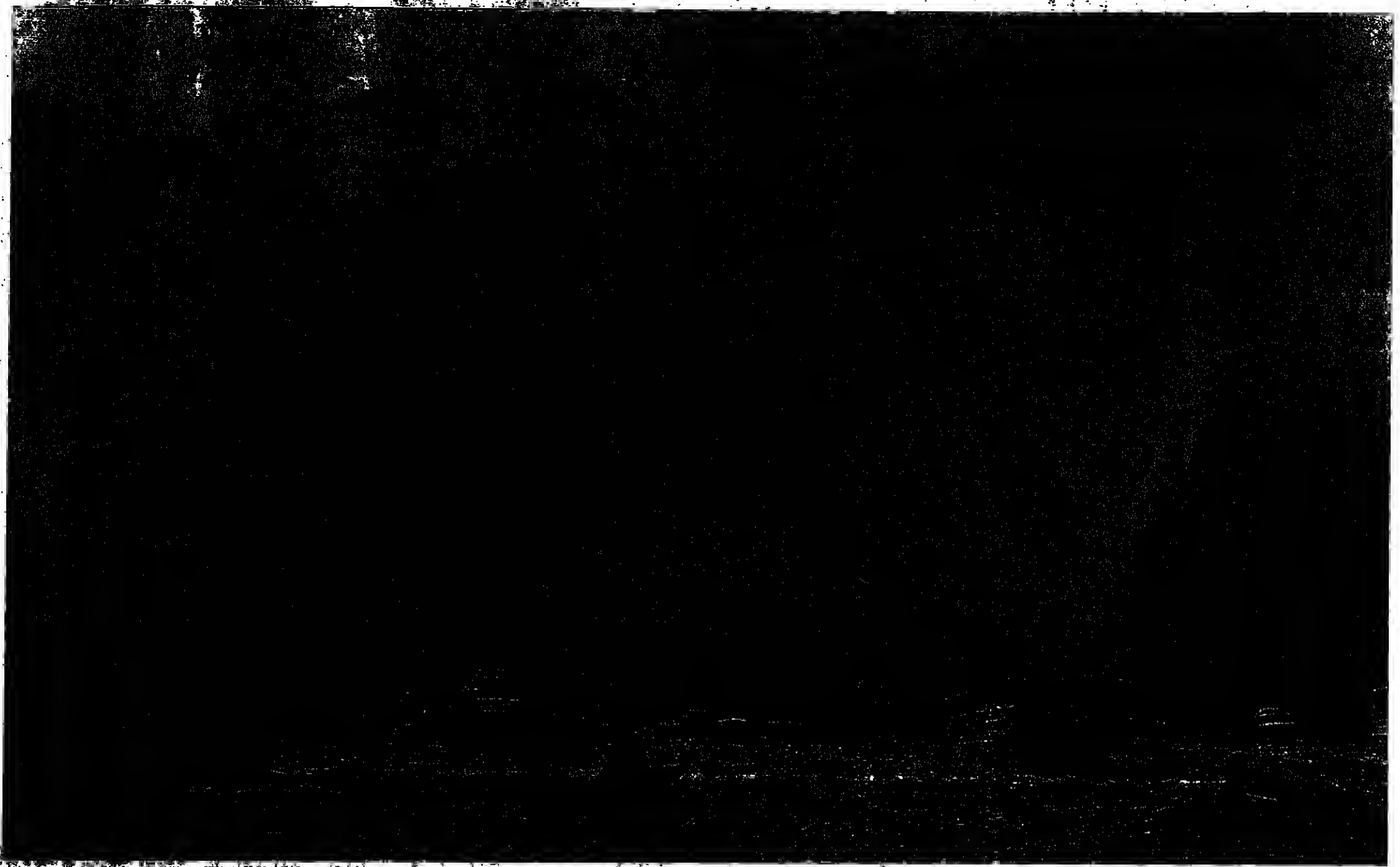
Andrew Longmore at
Southampton sees the
final change of fortune
for the crews of the
British Steel Challenge

At six o'clock in the evening, just before their final watch on the British Steel Challenge, Mike Golding called the crew of Group 4 Securitas together one last time. "The challenge of this race was not simply to sail round the world, but to win the race," he told them. "I hadn't intended to make 13 new friends, but I have and, thanks to you, we have come close to winning." Close, but in the end, not close enough.

Two botched sail changes or a minor misreading of the elements was all that separated Group 4, the winners of the last two legs and the first boat across the finishing line in the Solent yesterday, from Nuclear Electric, the overall winners of the Challenge. A mere 70 minutes after 151 days and 28,000 miles of ocean racing. No wonder a tinge of disappointment coloured the edges of achievement for Golding and his crew.

"It's frustrating. But they deserve to win," Golding said. "They've been very consistent from the start. We could point to a few 'what ifs', but so could everyone else." But what if the damage to two bottle screws had not cost Group 4 an unscheduled 48-hour stop in Brazil on the second leg? A shrug said it all.

Southampton at least put on its sunny Sunday best to welcome the ten crews back to normality yesterday. Bands played, horns blared, families wept and each yacht was greeted by a suitable anthem. Simply the Best for Group 4, What a Wonderful World for Nuclear Electric. Crews stood on deck and applauded each of their rivals in and later swapped stories like wizened mariners. A Newcastle United flag fluttered in the wind, reminding John Gibson, of Commercial Union, that his favourite team had stayed on top of the first division, where he had left them nine months ago. Another George, Trevor Harvey, had "a surprise" in store. "I've found him a job, but I don't know how to tell him," said his mother, said "It'll be a bit of a shock." It



The one that got away: Group 4 Securitas leads the British Steel Challenge fleet in the Solent yesterday, only to be pipped for overall honours by Nuclear Electric. Photograph: Tim Bishop

was all a far cry from a cramped backroom at the Boat Show in London where Golding had first set eyes on the motley collection of consultants, lecturers, accountants and dentists who were to invade his life for the next two years. For many of the skippers, no less than for the amateur crews, this was a step in the dark. Yet, unlike their charges, they had to pretend they knew what they were doing all the time. No room for self-doubt or panic when

14 pairs of eyes are looking at you for an answer. Golding's training as watch leader in the Royal Berkshire fire and rescue service had prepared him to shoulder some, but not all, the responsibilities of guiding, cajoling, bullying and jollying many very different characters into sharing a common cause. "It's a bit more subtle than the fire service," he said. "You don't have a universal sense of discipline. Everyone has their own ideas about it, so you

have to find a level they can live with. I gave them hell the first leg, then I let up a bit and each leg has got easier and easier." Characters as diverse as David Cowan, a laid-back drama lecturer from St Albans, and Mike O'Regan, a go-ahead accountant from Watford, who posed a riddle on the galley wall to encourage positive thinking. "Winners are not people without problems they are people who overcome problems," he

wrote. The mental problems of readjustment, though, might prove more difficult than changing a sail in a Force Ten. What is left for the encore? "Sitting watching the nine o'clock news with Mum and Dad is not going to be quite as riveting as sailing round the world," Christine Jones, the former Christine Truman, a finalist at Wimbledon, said. James's eldest son, Nigel, had shocked the family first by applying to go on the Chal-

enge and then by following it through to a victorious conclusion on Nuclear Electric. "Having loved something very much myself, I knew what it was like to want to do something very much," she said. What she had not understood was how much harder it is to watch and wait than to perform. "Nine months have seemed like nine years," she said. "I'm far more nervous following it and now listening to it all than

I ever was before a match. I have dark rings under my eyes. I could never have played in this condition. I'm very proud of what he has done, but I think it will be an awful letdown." Tony Marsden, a consultant technician based in Hong Kong, was already looking forward to the official awards dinner in late September. "I'm very sad it's all over," he said. "A lot of us don't really know what we're going to do. It's been nine

months out of our lives. Where do you go from here?" At the Langley fire station, near Slough, the day watch will have to wait a few more weeks for their round-the-world skipper to return to the ranks. Golding has some duties to perform on behalf of the Challenge and his boat's sponsors before he goes back to work at the end of July. "I'm looking forward to it: they'll bring me back down to earth quick enough," he said. Terra firma, for once.

Chittenden's safety-first tactics pay off in close-run thing

By Barry Pickthall

JOHN Chittenden and his crew on Nuclear Electric yesterday won the British Steel Challenge yacht race around the world in an electrifying finish off Southampton that saw victory over Mike Golding's Group 4 Securitas measured in minutes.

After racing 28,000 miles against the prevailing winds and currents, the difference between the two was a nail-biting one hour ten minutes after allowances have been made for both crews when they went to aid other yachts during this final stage home. The outcome could easily have gone the other way. Indeed, when the Group 4 crew swept up Southampton Water under spinnaker shortly before 8am, Chittenden's crew was still rounding St Albans Head off Weymouth with a deadline of seven hours to complete the final 41 miles.

"It was close," Chittenden admitted as his delighted crew began firing champagne at each other on arrival at Ocean Village. "We were in sight of Group 4 on several occasions during the voyage from Cape Town and only lost ground on them during the last few days. At the end we were fighting an ebb tide up the Solent and any slackening in the wind would have cost us the race." It is the closest finish by far in any global marathon and capped

a remarkable voyage undertaken by these ten amateur crews against the spin of the globe, many of whom had never thought of sailing before taking the gauntlet thrown down by Chay Blyth.

Their track followed the pioneering course he set alone non-stop aboard the original British Steel 21 years ago, except that these 179 amateurs who took part in all or part of this challenge, made stops at Rio de Janeiro, Hobart and Cape Town.

Sceptics wrote it off as a madcap scheme. Inexpensive volunteers would either drown or give up in Hobart, most thought. Sadly, one man, Bill Vincent, did drown, in the calm, warm seas close to the equator. And as for giving up, only four of the 109 who planned to sail the complete course, threw in the towel.

Mike Golding, was philosophical about his last-minute defeat. "That's ocean racing. It's certainly been a nerve-

wracking last few days, especially on Saturday when we ran out of wind in the Channel. Then we had a 20-mile lead over Commercial Union and British Steel II, and knew we could lose it all during one watch."

The Group 4 crew still had a great deal to celebrate. Not only were they the fastest yacht from Cape Horn to the finish, but had yesterday's stage victory to add to their previous win from Hobart to Cape Town. They can also reflect on the fact that had they not lost 48 hours diverting to Florida to make repairs, they would almost certainly have won overall.

By contrast, Chittenden and his crew earned their victory with a safety-first approach. The 52-year-old skipper is cautious by nature and always held back when the going got really tough in the Southern Ocean. After finishing seventh on the first stage to Rio, two places behind Group 4, Chit-

tenden and his crew were one of the few to escape the major rigging problems that led to the dismasting of British Steel II and bottlescrew failures on four other yachts during the second stage around Cape Horn. Nuclear Electric won that stage, her crew oblivious to a deep split in her keel, and finished third on the following leg to Cape Town which Group 4 won by more than a day.

Chittenden, who skipped the cruising man Creighton's Natrally in the last Whitbread round-the-world race four years ago, is a master mariner by trade and the most experienced of all the skippers. With the finish of this British Steel Challenge, he becomes the first man to race around the world in both directions.

Blyth, who inspired so many to take up this tough challenge at a cost of £15,000 per head, now has plans for a second race in four years time taking the same general course around the world. "We want to make it an international event, attracting crews from other countries," he said.

The yachts will be taking part in several other challenges this summer, including the Citty Sark Tall Ship race from Newcastle in July and cruises to the Arctic Circle and Easter Rock.

Winners return, page 1
Back to other half, page 14

POSITIONS: (Fourth stage from Cape Town to Southampton): 1. Group 4 Securitas (M Golding), 35 days 19 hours 33 mins; 2. Commercial Union (R Meriwether), 35:23:27; 3. British Steel II (Tudor), 35:29:43; 4. Nuclear Electric (J Chittenden), 36:01:41; 5. Richey-Poole (P Phillips), 36:01:41. OTHER POSITIONS at 14:00 GMT (with miles to Southampton): 6. Cooper & Lybrand (V Chen), 41 miles; 7. Hobart Lager (P Goss), 42 miles; 8. Pride of Teesdale (J Woodhouse), 82; 9. Fitzpatrick (P Jellard), 217; 10. Heath (J Hurrell), 269.

OVERALL PLACINGS (before allowance for rescue diversions): 1. Nuclear Electric, 151:11:40; 2. Group 4 Securitas, 151:10:28 (positions 3 to 7 will be filled by those yachts that are still at sea); 8. Richey-Poole, 158:17:25; 9. Commercial Union, 158:17:25; 10. British Steel II, 163:00:25.

Gatien's resilience brings him title

FROM RICHARD EATON
IN GOTHENBURG

JEAN-PHILIPPE Gatien became the first Frenchman to take a world singles table tennis title when he won his fourth five-game match in five contests to beat Jean-Michel Saive, of Belgium, runner-up now in both the European and world championships. Gatien, Olympic silver medal winner and English Open champion, won 21-19, 17-21, 21-14, 17-21, 21-18 in a manner that should prove excellent for the sport's image.

Although the final was characterised by attacking rallies too short and staccato to make it a great spectacle, Gatien is a dashing player and a photogenic winner who is perhaps the

greatest heart-throb in the game. He won a battle of two fierce forehand topspin loops by coming from 13-11 down in the final game when it seemed Saive's slightly heavier artillery might prevail. But Gatien, always mentally strong, produced a flick winner against the service and four points on his next five service deliveries to set up a hard-earned victory.

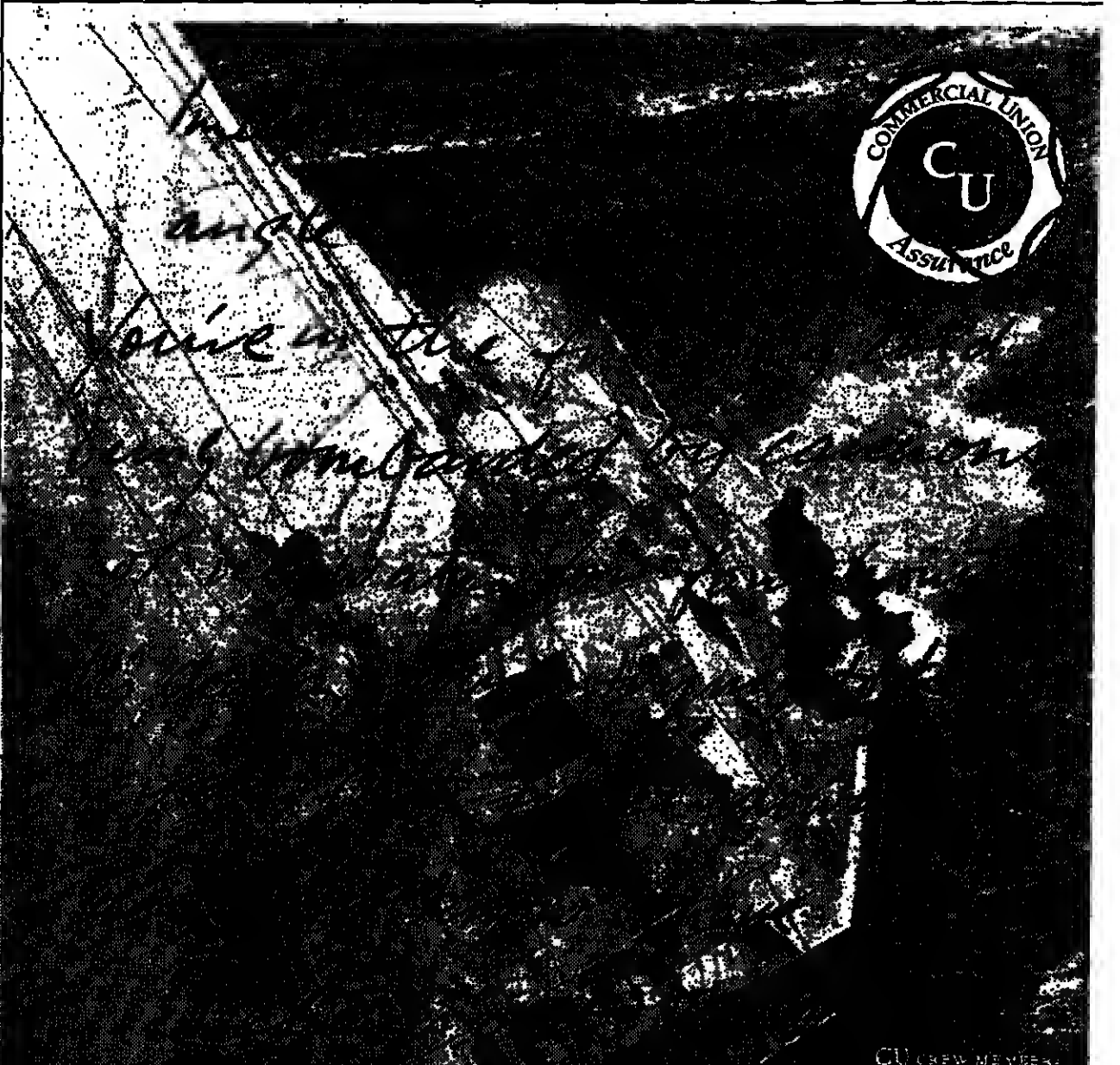
Saive will be remembered as the player who eliminated the Olympic champion, Jan-Ove Waldner, on Saturday, a result that probably took several thousand off the gate. Thus all three of the Swedish squad that won the world team title last Monday failed to go as far as expected.

This was a tournament of remarkable surprises. There were no Asian men's

singles semi-finalists for the first time in 40 years and the women's singles win by Hyun Jung-Hwa, of South Korea, on Saturday made it the first time since 1977 there were no Chinese singles winners.

But the International Table Tennis Federation at last announced the date of its glue ban as June 1, 1994. "This creates a dilemma it will not be easy to resolve," the chairman of the English Table Tennis Association, Alan Ransome, said. England has already banned all glues for its players and events, but now the European championships in Birmingham in April will have to allow players to use ITTF listed glues.

Results, page 25



CU CREW MEMBERS
ANDREW STEVENSON-HAMILTON

THE BRITISH STEEL CHALLENGE IS NOT ABOUT PLAIN SAILING. IT IS, QUITE SIMPLY, THE TOUGHEST YACHT RACE IN THE WORLD. AND, AT COMMERCIAL UNION, WE'RE PROUD TO BE A PART OF IT. OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO EVERY CREW. NOT LEAST OUR OWN, WHO HAVE JUST ARRIVED HOME SAFELY, IN THE FINAL DASH FROM CAPE TOWN. WELCOME BACK. AND WELL DONE. WE'RE IN THE BUSINESS OF TAKING RISKS, BUT NEVER ONE SO EXCITING. COMMERCIAL UNION. WE WON'T MAKE A DRAMA OUT OF A CRISIS.

Melton Park closes gap on Brunico

POINT-TO-POINT
BY BRIAN BELL

MELTON Park, the option of continuing in point-to-point, has been confirmed by the British Horsemanship Association. The club's season of running in a point-to-point format will continue after Saturday's event at Fakenham. The former appearance of the club in the Daily Telegraph, at the start of the season, closed the gap on Brunico, the club's first season in the point-to-point format at the Dulverton Race Club.

James Tarry, who has thought about leaving the club, has been persuaded to stay. The club's first season in the point-to-point format was a success, with the club finishing in the top three in the point-to-point competition.

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Remorseless Courier favourite for third title



The French Open men's event may prove predictable, Stuart Jones, tennis correspondent, reports

THE knife wielded on Monica Seles in Hamburg almost a month ago has opened out the women's field in the French Open tournament, which starts in the resplendent Roland Garros in Paris today.

Had Seles been here, rather than recuperating from her injury in the United States, she would have been a overwhelming favourite to retain her title as Jim Courier is, for once, the men's tournament promises to be the more predictable.

Although the computer has rated Pete Sampras as the top seed, base logic presents a wholly more convincing case for his fellow American, Courier, on recent form, is considered to be virtually unbeatable on any surface other than grass.

Sampras has never gone beyond the quarter-finals here and he may find it difficult to reach the second round let alone the last four. His opening match is against Andrei Cherkasov, the Russian, who is one of the most dangerous of the unseeded players.

With the absence of Andre Agassi, who insisted over the weekend that he would defend the title at Wimbledon despite still suffering from tendonitis in the right wrist, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, the field has lost much of its charisma. Not that it will concern Courier a jot.

He concedes he is not "the prettiest of players" and his method, based principally on raw power, is none too appealing to his opponents, either. He continues to dismiss them with an ease that borders on the contemptuous.

Last year, during his relentless pursuit of a second successive win here, he dropped only one set. Yet, that, against Agassi in the semi-finals, was tinged with misfortune.

It was raining at the time and Courier's mind was already on the next day's match.

It is carried by the security guards, who could not look more obtrusive if they tried. Attired in dark and sombre suits, they constantly flank the competitors and, yesterday, they spirited them through the crowds milling gently in the sunshine.

Although the effect is to draw attention to those who would rather be anonymous, the players are relieved to be heavily escorted to and from the courts.

Once Courier starts, there may be one or two victims who might require the attentions of the men in white coats as well.

ready in the changing room, where he thought his body should also be.

Petr Korda, his exasperated opponent in the final, deliberately employed a variety of tactics. None worked but Korda said: "I had to do something different because he was playing like a machine."

The robotic qualities of Courier were seen again during his recent victory in Rome, when he returned to red clay for the first time in ten months.

Courier's progress should be characteristically remorseless, at least until his scheduled matches against the equally forceful Thomas Muster and, especially, against either the scamping Michael Chang or the contrastingly elegant Michael Stich.

Nobody, however, is expected to prevent him from extending his sequence of titles to three.

Seles would surely have stretched her run to four but for the incident in Germany. Her assailant admitted to being a supporter of Steffi Graf but, although she has taken the place of her rival as the top seed, she is not necessarily regarded as the potential champion.

The list of challengers is led by Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, the Spaniard who has already beaten Graf twice here. Other less likely candidates include Conchita Martinez, who confirmed the increasing threat she poses by winning in Rome, and Gabriela Sabatini.

Graf says that her game is sufficiently sound but agrees that her concentration wavers. The stabbing of Seles, and the supposed motive for the attack, has not helped her to focus clearly on the fortnight that lies ahead.

In the streets of Roland Garros, which stands like a leafy village on the outskirts of the capital, an occasional whiff of tension pervades the air of relaxation.

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Point of no return: Ferguson is felled for the second and final time, early in the second round of his world championship bout with Bowe

Perfect combination floors Bowe's critics

FROM SRIKUMAR SEN
BOXING CORRESPONDENT
IN WASHINGTON

RIDDICK Bowe overshadowed the recent victory of Lennox Lewis over Tony Tucker with a devastating performance against Jesse Ferguson here at the RFK Stadium on Saturday.

Bowe whetted the public's appetite for a showdown between the two men, but it is unlikely to come much before next spring. In boxing, financial considerations usually come before sporting requirements. They will meet only after their promoters have exhausted all their money-making strokes, and they have quite a few still in hand.

Bowe, despite Ferguson's lowly position among the world's heavyweights, applied a masterful touch to stifle criticism of the bout. He crushed the challenge with such authority that he left little room for any argument about whose performance was better, his or Lewis's.

While comparisons might seem invidious, because, apart from age - Ferguson is 34, Tucker 36 - there are no similar records in the challenges, it was possible to compare the quality of their finishes. Lewis's was an untypical points win, Bowe's a clinical knockout in the second round.

Even those who had pointed out the disparity in ability between the champion and the challenger had to admit that the finish was beyond criticism.

Those who might say that Lewis's performance was marred by an injured hand should remember that Bowe, too, had an injury. He had bruised his ribs a couple of days before the bout, and the doctors had asked him to postpone it. Bowe's manager, Rock Newman, said Bowe's performance was "a manifestation of 4 1/2 years of tutelage by the greatest trainer in the world, Eddie Futch". Newman was right.

If, from the boxing point of view, Lewis has fallen behind Bowe, from the financial aspect, Lewis looks like being better off. He has a lucrative match ahead of him if Tommy Morrison beats George Foreman in June, and also a bout with Frank Bruno.

Lewis has agreed to defend against Morrison on October 15. If Morrison does not win, Lewis's opponent is most likely to be Bruce in September. Lewis has had a hard operation, but is expected to be ready in three months.

Because Morrison is a white heavyweight, the promoters expect the bout to be a huge affair, generating around \$35 million. As Bowe, too, wants to cash in against

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Because Morrison is a white heavyweight, the promoters expect the bout to be a huge affair, generating around \$35 million. As Bowe, too, wants to cash in against

world, Eddie Futch". Newman was right.

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Speed of thought carries Nerurkar to victory

FROM DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT
IN HAMBURG

TO the Japanese, the marathon is chess on legs, a combination of studious thought and ruthless deed, and since Richard Nerurkar would be the choice of the British athletics team for any competitive intelligence test, his debut at the distance yesterday was eagerly awaited. He disappointed no one, winning the Hamburg Marathon with a run as impressive as Eamonn Martin's in London last month.

"The longer the event, the more you use your head and Richard is very good at using his head," Bruce Tulloh, Nerurkar's coach, said, as Nerurkar's progress from Oxford and Harvard show. Yesterday he gained first-class honours in the marathon, with victory in a satisfying time of 2hr 10min 57sec.

Nerurkar won with a second half-marathon quicker than his first and at one point was 55 seconds off the pace. For 17 miles, the former Marlborough public schoolmaster could not see the front-runners but surged through to take the lead just before 24 miles and finish 41 seconds ahead of Thomas Naali, of Tanzania.

The race plan had ruled out any gamble on trying to become the first Briton for four years to beat 2:10. He was looking for "a positive experience", to confirm the view of his coach that he would be better at the marathon than the 10,000 metres. Nerurkar was fifth in the last world championships at 10,000 metres but unlike Martin, the Commonwealth champion, is veering towards the marathon.

He will make himself available for Britain's defence of the World Cup, in San Sebastian on October 31, after which he will probably concentrate on trying to become the first British winner of an international championship marathon since Ian Thompson's Commonwealth and European wins in 1974. In 1994 there is a chance of Commonwealth Games or European championships. "Winning here does push me closer towards a championship marathon in 1994," Nerurkar, a 29-year-old Bingley Harrier, said.

The German hosts were disappointed that their best man could finish only tenth, but in Nerurkar they had the consolation of a winner who once lived in Germany.

Steve Cram, the world mile record-holder, limped home in twelfth place in the 5km road race at the Bupa Festival of International Running in Aberdeen on Saturday after suffering a recurrence of a calf injury. Yvonne Murray won the women's race, beating her fellow Scot, Liz McColgan.

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Hussain injured as Essex again fail to impress

BY IVO TENNANT

BATSMEN did not have all their own way yesterday in the Essex & Law Sunday League, whatever Paul Johnson's achievements.

At Worcester, for example, Somerset were dismissed for 99. Stuart Lampitt and Neil Radford taking three wickets apiece. If that would suggest a sporting wicket, no matter in this competition. And Wiltshire made heavy weather of reaching their target of 414 overs to do so.

At Chelmsford, there was an almighty struggle for runs. Essex managed only 142 for nine, of which eight made 54 from 104 balls. They were hampered by an injury to Hussain — who was dropped for reasons that had nothing to do with his batting — who now had to retire hurt.

Derbyshire themselves were hardly able to force the ball off the square to any great effect but they won the match by two wickets.

Derbyshire's match was a close-run thing. The home side, who had been put on an unlikely path to victory by a combination of factors, including a half-century from a batsman who had been dropped for reasons that had nothing to do with his batting, were eventually dismissed for 103.

More than 100 spectators were present at the match, which was played in the rain. The home side, who had been put on an unlikely path to victory by a combination of factors, including a half-century from a batsman who had been dropped for reasons that had nothing to do with his batting, were eventually dismissed for 103.

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Wallace joins Lions as replacement for injured Hunter



Hunter: tour ended by dislocated shoulder

IRELAND, whose representation on the British Isles tour to New Zealand was a record low of two at the outset, increased it by 50 per cent yesterday when Richard Wallace was called into the party. The Garryowen wing will replace Ian Hunter, who dislocated a shoulder in the Lions' 30-17 win over North Auckland in Whangarei on Saturday.

Wallace, 25, who has ten caps, hopes to have sorted out his business commitments in time to join the Lions by Wednesday, an associate partner with a Limerick finance company, he was on business in Moscow over the weekend. He will not be required until the game on June 2 with Canterbury, against whom he suffered a broken jaw while playing for Ireland a year ago. Andy Earl, the Canterbury flanker whose punch did the damage, was subsequently cited for foul play, having ended Wallace's tour.

Hunter, the Northampton wing, left the field in the 39th minute when his right shoulder was damaged in a tackle on David Manako.

He joins a list of players whose first match on a Lions tour was also their last, although Hunter hopes that, at 24, his time will come again.

In Australia four years ago, Paul Dean, the Irish stand-off half, was replaced by Rob Andrew after damaging a knee in the opening game against Western Australia. Stuart Lane, the Welsh flanker, lasted less than a minute on the tour of South Africa in 1980, and Sam Hodgson (South Africa, 1962), Niall Brophy (Australia, 1959) and Wilf Sobey (New Zealand, 1930) all suffered similar fates on their debuts.

"I would be a fool to let it bother me," Hunter said. "Although I wasn't on the pitch for much more than 30 minutes, it was the highlight of my rugby career. To run out in the Lions jersey made the hair on the back of my neck stand up. It means so much... and hopefully I'm young enough to experience another tour."

Hunter will have a scan on his



David Hands, rugby correspondent, sees the British Isles beat North Auckland but lose the services of the Northampton wing

shoulder and will take specialist advice on treatment for what seems, initially, a straightforward displacement. He aims to be fit in time for the start of the new season with Northampton, and hopes to be in the England team to play New Zealand at Twickenham on November 27.

Geoff Cooke, the team manager, emphasised the disappointment felt by the entire party. "I feel desperately sorry for him and, from the playing point of view, it takes away some of the flexibility we had, particularly if there is an injury to a full back," he said.

Aside from the injury, the management was relatively happy as the Lions travelled south to Auckland yesterday. Local opinion suggests North Auckland are better than their second-division status

suggests and Stuart Barnes would agree. Barnes, captain for the day, played against North Auckland for England B last year, and was impressed by the change which Sid Going, their coach, has wrought in the set-pieces.

The Lions could only shade the lineouts, thanks largely to Cronin, and made no impression on the sturdy North Auckland scrum; but in Webster, the Swansea flanker, they possessed a player who gave them a significant advantage in the loose. His skills complemented those of the athletic Clarke and one cover tackle was of the highest quality.

The most disappointing aspect in victory by two goals, two tries and two penalty goals to a goal and two tries was probably the concession of three tries. "When the ball

went loose we should have pinned them but they broke a couple of tackles and scored," Barnes said.

"We have to do the basics, and that includes tackling and ball presentation. If we do that we have players who can take anyone on. It's an area where the southern hemisphere derives a massive advantage which has not been understood. Players look better when the basics are high quality. We are working very hard at that but training against one another is not fully satisfactory. We have to confront southern hemisphere teams."

Indeed, all the players will now be aware that the pace of the game here is a yard faster than they are accustomed to. Reaction time has to be swifter and not all the forwards on Saturday looked comfortable in that respect. Even so, there was adaptability which will improve further over the next 12 games, as well as a maturity of approach which is the hallmark of experience.

Going, the former New Zealand

scrum half, argued that such experience was used to kill the ball illegally, though he better than anyone knows that players play to what the referee of the day permits. Neither side came to terms with the new International Rugby Football Board directive which insists players join rucks and mauls behind the back foot, and the Lions would do well to heed the warning of Laurie Mains, the All Blacks coach, that lifting at the lineout will be frowned upon.

SCORERS: North Auckland: Tries: Te Puni, Seymour, T. Goring, Conventry, Johnson, British Isles: Tries: Guscott, S. Hastings, C. Goring, R. Underwood, Conventry, Barnes, G. Hastings. Penalties: Goring, S. Hastings, G. Hastings. North Auckland: W. Johnson, T. Goring, C. Goring, O. Te Puni, C. Barnes, G. Taylor, I. Jones (captain), E. Jones, A. Goring, K. Tuckwell. Replacements: R. Hogg-Jones for Tuckwell (58 min), L. Slay for Te Puni (78 min). BRITISH ISLES: A. Conventry (Swansea), J. Hunter (Northampton), S. Hastings (Worcestershire), J. Guscott (Bath), R. Underwood (Leicester), S. Barnes (Bath, captain), R. Jones (Worcester), J. Leonard (Northampton), S. Hastings (Worcestershire), P. Wright (Birmingham), M. Gale (Sheff Wed), Webster (Swansea), S. Clarke (Bath), Replacements: G. Hastings (Worcestershire) for Hunter (40 min), P. Barnes (London, Scotland) for Wright (temporary replacement, 23 min). Referee: L. McLachlan (Otago).

Tour ends for Dawson as Beal sparkles

British Columbia 10
England 26

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN VICTORIA

MATTHEW Dawson, the England scrum half, lasted less than ten minutes on his first senior international tour. In chasing a charge-down, he pulled a hamstring and can forget about rugby for the rest of the summer. Philip de Glanville, the Bath centre, lasted 20 minutes longer but, as he fed Damian Hopley for the opening try, he was ambushed by the British Columbia full back, Scott Stewart.

It was a shattering blow. Although de Glanville attempted to play on, he quickly had to yield to the pain and will have an x-ray on his shoulder. The tour management is desperate for him to be cleared of serious injury.

As Mike Slemen, the coach, said, there are two key players in this England side. One is John Hall, hugely experienced and uncompromising, the other is de Glanville, whose distribution is vital.

Keith Morrison, the referee, reckoned that England had a third key playmaker. Unfortunately, the man he had in mind was Dawson. Morrison felt that, once he had left, the game became less controlled.

It was a good line from the referee but his chaos theory should have extended to Mark Cardinal, the Canadian hooker. The game had barely begun when Cardinal had

Neil Back, the Leicester flanker, in a headlock. Fair enough, but the punches that followed warranted more than a penalty. Cardinal remained on the pitch and his throwing in to the lineout was crucial to the Columbian game.

The only times England broke Columbia down were from broken play, with Nick Beal rampant. His crossfield run from a missed kick set up Hopley's opening try and then his clever chip kick confused the defence sufficiently for Dawson's replacement, Kyran Bracken, to follow up.

Those scores put England 18-3 up early in the second half. It was not exactly a procession after that — David Beers being called to make three try-saving tackles at full back — but not were England struggling. The only time they looked less than secure was when Gareth Rees came on as a replacement.

Dawson is to be replaced by David Scully, from Wakefield, who made an impression in the recent World Cup sevens.

SCORERS: British Columbia: Try: McFarlane. Conversion: Pines. Penalty goal: Tyrn. England: Tries: Adams, Scully, Hopley. Conversion: Pines. Penalty goal: Pines (2). Dropped goal: Chelmer.

SWITCH COLUMBIA: S. Stewart, S. Gray, M. Williams, M. Doyle, B. Ebb, J. Gray, C. Tyrn (captain), J. Hayes, M. Cardwell, O. Jackson, I. Gordon, J. Kewer, I. Cooper, G. McKinnon, C. McKinnon.

ENGLAND: O. Pines (Worcester), N. Beal (Northampton), P. de Glanville (Bath), R. A. Adams (Bath), O. Hopley (Worcester), C. O'Connell (Worcester), P. Chelmer (Worcester), M. Dawson (Northampton), K. Bracken, S. Clarke (Bath), S. Hastings (Worcester), C. Clarke (Northampton), V. Ugochi (Bath), J. Hall (Bath), A. Beesmore (Bath), J. Morrison (London), N. Back (Leicester), S. Ojomo (Bath). Referee: K. Morrison (Vancouver Island).

Wales win but fail to impress

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

BOTH Wales and Scotland started their overseas tours with victories at the weekend. Wales beating Zimbabwe 35-14 in Bulawayo and Scotland defeating Fiji 14-7 in Nadi.

However, a flying start to a record-breaking win under Alan Davies, the Welsh coach, could not gloss over an unimpressive opening to Wales' six-match tour. Having scored two tries and 17 points in seven minutes, the touring team failed to capitalise as they fell foul of the conditions and the referee.

Ian Rogers, South Africa's leading official, penalised Wales seven times and awarded four free kicks for lineout offences, and gave 21 kicks against them in all. Zimbabwe gave away only two free kicks at the lineout among 11 infringements overall.

"The lineout is obviously an area we have to look at in terms of giving away penalties, as well as ball-winning," Robert Norster, the Wales tour manager, said. "We gave their players too much room. I'm happy with the win, but disappointed we didn't continue as we started."

Importantly for Scotland, their seven-match development tour of the South Sea Islands began with a victory, albeit they almost let the game slip away in the dying minutes as they wilted in the heat.

John Kerr scored Scotland's only try and Ally Donaldson, with three penalties, accounted for the remainder of Scotland's points. For Fiji B, Kunagio, the openside flanker, scored a try converted by Sankura, the full back.

Moon: first try

Gracida's accuracy decisive for Ellerston

BY JOHN WATSON

THE Cowdroy Park club's annual polo contest for the high-goal Smith Ryland Cup was staged at Ambersham, Sussex, yesterday, resulting in a 7-6 win for Kerry Ellerston Black, against Cowdroy Park.

Cowdroy Park, without their regular back, Lord Charles Beresford, fielded the higher handicapped Horacio Llorente, of Argentina, in his place, which pushed their aggregate handicap up to 23, one over the top for this challenge. Thus Ellerston Black started one up on handicap.

Although Carlos Gracida and Roberto Gonzalez, the Mexicans, were slow to slip into their familiar partnership, Ellerston had the best of the first half, and bombarded the Cowdroy goalmouth at the end of the third chukka.

The score was 3-3 at the end of the first half, with Jamie Packer showing exceptionally stylish play, and the close tussle continued through the fourth chukka. In the fifth, however, Ellerston drew 7-4 ahead, thanks mainly to three goals from Gracida, who was then in the saddle of the brilliant brown gelding, Chesney.

The sixth chukka went Cowdroy's way, the last goals coming from Llorente and Bidon. ELLERSTON BLACK: 1. R. Williams (2); 2. R. Gonzalez (7); 3. C. Gracida (10); 4. J. Packer (3). COWDROY PARK: 1. The Hon C. Beresford (2); 2. M. Bidon (7); 3. A. Kerr (7); 4. R. Llorente (7).

Wembley warms to Vale's vision

Keith Pike welcomes the creative football produced by two second division teams

THE teams were less illustrious than they had been two days earlier, and the competition as far removed from the FA Cup as is imaginable, but Port Vale, Stockport County and the Autoglass Trophy restored some of the magic to Wembley on Saturday. At last, here was a final that left you wanting more.

Vale won it, narrowly but deservedly. Their 2-1 victory, though, was more than just a reward for a beaming John Rudge and his equally delightful team. It also represented confirmation that skills can flourish rather than be stifled by a Wembley occasion, and that superior technique can prevail no matter the obscurity of the opposition. Sheffield Wednesday, please note.

Vale are very much the Wednesday of the second division: they keep it on the deck, play it to feet, create space by running off the ball and attack from the flanks. Above all

they are highly entertaining. But, like Wednesday, consistency has been elusive and this was the club's first appearance at Wembley in their 117-year history. Even Rudge thought it possible that Vale would freeze, despite the warmth of the afternoon.

He should not have worried. For just over an hour Vale treated us to a marvellous exhibition of free-flowing, thoughtful football which ran Stockport ragged. Kent, on the right of their five-man midfield, and particularly Kerr, on the left, had their markers chasing shadows, while the elegant van der Laan, stationed between two workhorses in Taylor and Porter, was given the platform to orchestrate proceedings, switching the ball unhurriedly across the full width of Wem-

bley. With Slaven and Foyle proving equally elusive up front, Stockport floundered. Goals were engineered for Kerr, who ran on to Slaven's inch-perfect through-ball and bent his shot past Edwards with the outside of his boot, and Slaven, after Foyle had laid Glover's cross into his path. It was, Slaven said, as sweet as any of the 147 he scored for Middlesbrough.

The game developed into any sort of contest at all was down to Stockport's outnumbered supporters, who urged their team back into contention. The towering, tireless Francis headed a reply with 23 minutes to go, his 39th goal of the season, and Vale stumbled rather than sprinted to the finishing line. Next Sunday, Vale return for the second division play-off

final against West Bromwich Albion, who, under Ossie Ardiles, are renowned for a similarly stylish approach. "Next week's game was always of priority but we will approach it with the same attitude," Rudge said. In that case it could be a classic.

For Danny Bergara, Stockport's Uruguayan manager, there is no chance of early redemption. This was Stockport's third Wembley defeat in 12 months, and practice had not eased the pain of defeat. "If we keep coming we might win one day," Bergara said, "but perhaps I am expecting too much. We are down but we are not dead and the players have a choice. They can keep fighting or they do something else for a living."

PORT VALE: P. Muscatelli; N. Aspin, K. Kerr, A. Porter, P. Slaven, O. Glover, S. Slaven, R. van der Laan (sub. P. Billing), M. Foyle, P. Kerr, I. Taylor. STOCKPORT COUNTY: N. Edwards, L. Todd, M. Wallace, A. Finley, O. Miller, W. Williams, J. Gannon, P. Ward, K. Francis, C. Beaumont (sub. A. Precey), P. Duffield. Referee: O. Ellery.

Taylor warns against tired excuses

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

DESPITE the ravages of a season that is, by common consent, too long, Graham Taylor has made it clear that he does not expect tiredness to play a part in England's World Cup qualifying matches against Poland, in Katowice on Saturday, and Norway, in Oslo four days later.

"You can talk yourself into feeling tired but I believe it's impossible to feel tired when you play for your country," the England manager said as the eight players who were involved in the marathon FA Cup final joined the squad at Bisham Abbey over the weekend. "We can't afford to be tired. If we are that tired, then we'd better find people who aren't. I make no bones about it."

Taylor told the Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday contingent to expect more of the same against Poland and Norway. "They've had Wembley but they've got to get that out of their system now. That's

part of my job, to get the message home that they are now preparing for two more cup finals, this time for their country." Taylor expects the Arsenal captain, Tony Adams, to play in both matches, though he has confirmed that he will miss the OS Cup tournament in the summer to have a hernia operation. He is less confident, however, about the prospects of Ian Wright, who has an ankle injury.

The Arsenal striker, who recently recovered from a broken toe, was unable to finish either of the two games at Wembley, and it is possible he will not feature in the starting line-up in Katowice, even if passed fit.

Wright missed the games against Holland and Turkey, from which England took three points, and Taylor is philosophical about the situation. "There's so much as England manager which is out of your control but you have to be able to adapt. If a player is missing, you get on with those who are available."

Taylor believes that 14 points may be enough for England to qualify from Group 2 for the finals in the United States and has set a six-point target from the last five matches. "If we take four from the next two games than thank you very much. If we were to come back with none then we would be making it very difficult for ourselves, but not impossible."

"We can put ourselves in the driving seat in four days. We've played 14 games away from home in my three years and lost only two of them. We can get results away from home, I have no qualms about that."

Earl Barrett, the Aston Villa right back, was called into the squad on Saturday as a reinforcement, swelling the party to 26. Barrett, 26, won his only cap two years ago.

Poland's recent 3-0 win over San Marino put them in sight of joining Norway, Holland and England in the hunt for the two qualifying places.



Arms and the man: Francis, Stockport's goalscorer, clears Kerr during the final of the Autoglass Trophy. Francis's goal was to no avail. Port Vale winning 2-1

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TIM/DAVIS

Triathletes bathe in their reflected glory

ships in Manchester and I expect 1,500 competitors. I all tied in, naturally, with the glamorous city's Olympic bid. I hope all the competitors remember their shades. The famous Manchester glare could do fearful things to unprotected eyes.

[illegible]

following his bad fall there the Hickstead Derby last year.

In both rounds Skelton galloped flat out at the water took off too soon and incurred four faults in the water and the first part of the difficult double which followed. With remarkable consistency, Lionel Edition also hit the Derail in both rounds. "I've just got to work on getting his confidence back," Skelton said.

RESULTS: Homegrade Grand Prix:
Eversley Midnight Madness (Rd 1) Whaluku GB, 12.40; 12.47.25; 2, 4, 7.
Ardan (Rd 1) 12.47.25; 2, 4, 7.
QuotSous (E Coucoune, Fra) 4, 2, 4.
Homegrade Speed Grand Prix, 1st, 0.77.
Lionel Edition (E Coucoune, Fra) 0.77.
Chazou d'Araval (P Rozer, Fra) 0.77.
Chazou d'Araval (E Coucoune, Fra) 0.78.
Mastodon (E Coucoune, Fra) 0.78.
1. Great Britain, 2nd, 2. Holland 4.

[illegible]

تلك من الأصل

OPERA page 30
Short and mainly sweet:
a festival of mini-operas
under the auspices of
English National Opera

ARTS

BOOKS page 31
A new novel by Paul
Micou has echoes of
both the Kennedy clan
and Robert Maxwell

THEATRE: Benedict Nightingale is disappointed by Trevor Griffiths's slack new play

Wild punches fail to connect

If Norman Tebbit were to publish a book called *Lenin's Friends or Saddam* were to write an epic poem entitled *The Bush People* we would hardly expect an exercise in dispassionate detachment.

To the tenor of *Thatcher's Children* should be no great surprise. For Trevor Griffiths, its author, Big Meggie is the "bad lady" summed up by a photo which shows her scolding across some industrial wasteland and looking, be it admitted, like a demented ferret in search of an unattainable prey.

Every so often, other unflattering snips of Mrs Thatcher appear at the back of the Theatre Royal stage, and every so often a cold, BBC voice weighs in with reports of catastrophe. "Piper Alpha", the Kings Cross fire, Zebruggo, AIDS, salmonella, holes in the ozone layer, even the hurricane of 1987 gets a mention, leaving the impression that it was caused by a malign PM blowing very hard from her coven in Downing Street.

The young people in Griffiths's play, for whose plights our sympathy is invited, should think themselves lucky not to have been turned in mass into frogs.

Considering how slack and moribund it sometimes seems, *Thatcher's Children* begins in surprisingly brisk, entertaining vein. It is 1973, and a primary school class is performing a Nativity play, which collapses in confusion when Mary asks if there is room at the inn and gets the cheerful reply: "Yeah, there is."

But then the expected duly occurs. The Winter of Discontent

Thatcher's Children Bristol Old Vic

yields to a Big Chill, and the Big Chill to a socio-political permafrost that shrivels each of Griffiths's exemplary schoolchums. It all ends in 1999, with a spoof Nativity performed for someone who might be a dispatch rider, might be a security guard, and might be a mercenary. "We need a room."

"We haven't got one."

By then, Mona (Marva Alexander) has become a "masseur" called Miss Birch. Her sister Hess (Heather Hearn) is a businesswoman, trade unclear, who senses she has betrayed her West Indian roots.

Daisy (Miranda Flessner) has had her high-minded documentaries suppressed by the BBC. Tom (Ian Driver), a would-be poet with a love for the Palestinians, has gone mad after joining the RAF and committing mass-murder in Iraq.

And Sandra (Cassie Stuart) has become a biker after leaving her husband Wayne (Giles Thomas) who joined the police, got depressed when Wales lost a rugby match, and crushed their child's skull.

With Wayne boasting of pulling miners from their hospital beds and giving them a second beating, and so on and so on, this is not the subtlest stuff. Indeed, only one character comes remotely to life: Gurvinder, a Sikh who cuts off his plaits in anger at being called Gurinder, is rejected by his family, gets framed and imprisoned after a race riot, and ends up a wealthy drug

baron. But despite the all-electric performance Kulvinder Ghir gives him, even he is all too obviously an expression of Griffiths's social ire and oddly nostalgic.

Running through the evening — Mona and Hess's mum, killed by a blend of racial abuse and NHS deficiency, is another example — is the idea that old covenants have been broken, old values lost. Now, I too feel that England has become a cruder, sadder place; but, unlike Griffiths, I suspect there are many reasons for my scepticism, among them my own increasing age and worsening temper. To attribute all our woes, public and private, to rampant Thatcherism is like blaming Arthur Scargill for the collapse of socialism.

In any case, were not David Hare, Howard Brenton and others making the same points about the brutalisation of Britain in plays such as *Knuckle* and *The Churchill Play* before Mrs Thatcher was as much as a "milk-snatcher" — and doing so with far more energy and bite?

Here is the big surprise. What has happened to the incisive and forceful Griffiths of *Comedians and Occupations*? Like his recent Iraq play, *The Gulf Between Us*, *Thatcher's Children* seems pretty lax. Intellectually it is thin, and dramatically it suffers from stylistic quirks, jumps, cuts, ironic songs, actors seen in video as they speak on stage, all of which pose problems of coherence and clarity which the director, Andrew Hay, has not been able to solve. Mrs Thatcher still awaits a theatrical anathema that does her justice.



Sandra (Cassie Stuart) leaves her husband to become a biker, riding pillion to Andrew Tinklin

DANCE

A count to go out for

Blood donors should perhaps qualify for a special discount when booking for the Royal Ballet of Flanders, invited to Britain by the Darnley, Northampton, and the Palace, Blackpool. Their presentation, *Dracula*, stars the famous Transylvanian aristocrat, renowned for his interest in transfusions, newly arrived at Carfax Abbey with three wives and many useful boxes of earth.

This *Dracula* was created by Stuart Sebastian, a choreographer from Dayton, Ohio who had made some 40 or 50 ballets when he died of AIDS, just before the work had its European premiere in Antwerp. It is produced with a thoroughly assured confidence, treating the subject absolutely straight.

True, Sebastian did take risks with a pot-pourri score drawn largely from Verdi, but with bits by seven other composers. "Dies Irae" may be justified for Dracula's arrival, with a reprise on his later triumph, and "Requiem" is apt for the moment when Lucy's unique spirit finds rest at last with a stake through her heart. But presumably Sebastian, attracted by the cries of "sanguine", hoped that audiences would not notice that the woman in the duet that accompanies Dracula's first seduction of Lucy is urging her friend, in Italian, "let's go, Macbeth".

Still, it is all good, full-blooded stuff, and the Northampton audience seemed transfixed by the shrieks, howls, screams and peels of thunder that burst in on every occasion. Lowell Mathew's costumes, too, are very handsome, and the varied arches which constitute most of Chris Phillips's settings prove eminently adaptable for swift-changing scenes.

A limitation is that Sebastian's story is told mostly by looks, gestures, confrontations and the like. So the actual dancing, which is plentiful, fluent and very ably if conventionally strung together, is in effect an interruption to and distraction from the acting. I make an exception for the ingenuity with which the women are arranged to stretch back their heads in duets so that the sinister count can gladiolously admire their smooth necks.

The performances are strong, from Chris Roelandt, an eerie David Bowie look-alike as Dracula, to Lorena Feijoa an affecting Lucy, Ninon Neyt and Aysem Sunal lend humour, charm and fright to the roles of her friends.

MARTIN HOYLE

JOHN PERCIVAL

Brecht's interpretation of Marlowe's *Edward II* is comparatively familiar; the Chelsea Theatre Centre, at World's End, SW10, now presents the British premiere of his version of Webster's Jacobean tragedy, *The Duchess of Malfi*. Mooted as a new York production for Elisabeth Berner in 1943, the piece was subjected to a tug-of-war between the imported British director George Rylands, who insisted on keeping as much of the original as possible, and Brecht — who at one stage removed his name from the billing. The play opened in 1946, was mildly tinkered with by Brecht after Rylands's return to England;

One that was wrecked by Brecht

and ran for no more than a month. Rylands was right. Brecht has pared down and streamlined the original, attempted to clarify the storyline (Why? Nobody goes to Jacobean horror tragedy for the story) and incidentally jettisoned most of the things we love about the play: the darkly gleaming mortuary beauty, the baroque curlicues of exotic cruelty, the inevitability of this sombre pavane of pride, madness and destruction.

Instead we have Duke Ferdi-

nand's incestuous feelings for his sister hauled into the foreground as subtly as a sack of coal, with every "I" crossed and underlined with teutonic thoroughness. The play even opens with an interpolated scene from *The Pilgrimage of St. Francis*, in which the hero confesses his love for his sister.

The other brother, the Cardinal, is whittled down into a cipher who is motivated by greed for the

The Duchess of Malfi
Chelsea Theatre Centre

Duchess's property. There is not even a naughty Julia to console him. And there are no waxwork effigies of corpses, no dancing madmen, to torment the captive Duchess. One is left wondering why Brecht took the project on, since he seems to miss the point of the whole genre.

The name of W.H. Auden was attached to this adaptation. One or two near lines might be his, but they

hardly compensate for the losses, notably the Duchess's reflections on her imminent murder ("throat cut with diamonds... shot to death with pearls"). Again, one can only ask why.

Academy Productions' brave stab — perhaps the right word — at this rarity is distinguished by an outstandingly spirited Duchess. Vicki Pepperdine has a good line in angry contempt, the plucky lady's "strange disdain" miles away from the breathy, little girl plaintiveness

that London audiences have recently heard in the part. She has dignity, a sense of outrage, a dash of sensuality. One day she must play the real thing.

Andy Lavender's straightforward production on Andrew Fifield's austere set (on the bare stage there are free-standing panels and a throne by Charles Rennie Mackintosh) faithfully echoes Brecht's lack of clutter. The trouble is, it is that very clutter — funeral jet and sable, reeking blades, piles of corpses — that make the play, an Inigo Jones charnel-house, into a masterpiece.

up triumph

...the triumph of the underdog... the triumph of the underdog... the triumph of the underdog...

ROCK CONCERT

Bruce's bowlful, with extra cheese

There were two routes to the National Bowl at Milton Keynes: one involved a train, a short coach ride and a long walk through the concrete countryside; the other featured many miles of motorway, tiresome tailbacks and a deeply muddy car park.

When you finally arrived at the revamped outdoor venue the initial shock was that it was almost the same as it had been before. Assorted food salespersons lined the perimeter of the grass-banked amphitheatre, beer tents had been pitched within and a certain Americanisation had occurred, but in reality little had changed.

In some ways the same could be said for Bruce Springsteen. This show was his arena concerts of last summer writ large.

Opening gently and building subtly with the folksongs-on-stereoids that have become his stock in trade Springsteen — stubbled, banana-wearing and sleeveless — played a measured first half with only "Lucky Town" and "Better Days" benefiting from this new adulated treatment.

It was not until "Because the Night" that the 60,000 crowd, alerted by a vague feeling of non-event and too much lager, fully responded. "Brilliant Dislike", the uncomfortable account of defeat and alienation from his basic divorce album *Tunnel of Love*, was potent in its sad simplicity and "The River" was brooding and superb. Yet despite a rousing "My Home Town" and the fact that Bruce's neckerchief had magically knotted itself around his head, there was still a prevailing sense that all cylinders were not being fully utilised.

It was only as the sun finally set that the show shot for the stars. Easing out the throttle on his hoarse howl and hammering it up helplessly — freezing himself into unconvincing waxworks and hur-



An octogenarian who continues to be active: Witold Lutoslawski at work in his Warsaw study

Celebrating in partnership

A fortnight ago Penderecki's sixtieth birthday was celebrated at the Festival Hall with a programme devoted to his music. Last week, Ligeti's seventieth birthday was marked by a number of events at the Barbican. Last Saturday night it was the turn of a third major central-European composer: Lutoslawski's eightieth birthday was commemorated by the London Sinfonietta in another group of events.

Krzysztof Zaruski's documentary film on Lutoslawski was followed by the performance of a series of chamber pieces — including the *Partita* and the *Sacher Variation* — by the London Sinfonietta Soloists. But the principal event was the evening orchestral concert, conducted by the composer himself.

Lutoslawski is a young 80. Positively bounding on to the stage, he cuts a dapper figure. Admittedly, his favoured method of composition — involving the application of chance by means of ad libitum

Lutoslawski at 80

Barbican

playing by the orchestra — allows him merely to flip pages of the score for entire passages at a time. But the cues are given as firmly and precisely as ever. With the Sinfonietta alert as always, these were finely controlled performances, rhythmically sharp and texturally lucid.

Perhaps Lutoslawski's unassuming nature was responsible for the choice of somewhat slight compositions for the first half. The games of the title of *Jeux variés* (1960-61) refer to the experiments with free improvisation — the earliest piece of Lutoslawski's to use the technique. In *Slides*, the percussionist (James Holland), positioned facing the ensemble, assumes the role of conductor with his periodic furries on bongos and tom-toms.

setting of nine children's poems by the Surrealist writer Robert Desnos. The Norwegian soprano Solveig Kringsjorn proved an ideal soloist, capturing the ingenious spirit of the cycle with her appealing light tone.

The second half brought *Chain I*, the work dedicated to the Sinfonietta in 1983, "as a souvenir of our common music-making". It is the first of an uncompleted series of pieces — one meaning of the title, which also refers to the overlapping strands of texture. The more theatrical *Trois poèmes d'Henri Michaux*, a setting of fanciful and faintly disturbing verses by the Belgian poet and painter, requires two conductors. Rather surprisingly, Lutoslawski opted to direct the London Sinfonietta Chorus, while their chorus master, Terry Edwards, took efficient charge of the instrumentalists, and the performance as a whole.

BARRY MILLINGTON

TELEVISION REVIEW

The sad case of the missing role model

This was very misleading. Pictures of a be-suited Cherie Lunghi posing with a fancy ballpoint as Helen West, a Crown Prosecutor, on the cover of *Radio Times* had led one to believe that her character in last night's *A Question of Guilt* (BBC 1) was a Helena Kennedy-type high-powered legal intellect who could not only provide a role model for brainy women, but also spot a logical flaw in the plot. I got quite excited. A woman in a man's world, set against a matter-of-fact single life, complete with flat, car and answering-machine, a cross between Helen Mirren in *Prime Suspect* and Michelle Pfeiffer in *Batman Returns*. "Hi honey, I'm home!" West would call; adding cheerfully, "Oh I forgot, I'm not married."

So what a disappointment that Ms West's principal role in this Frances Field story (adapted by Ted Whitehead, well directed by Stuart Orme) was to provide an attractive sitting duck for a teenage psychopath. Given that a thriller, like a chain, is only as strong as its weakest link, it was a pretty glum moment when the fetching Crown Prosecutor heard a noise, got out of bed and opened the door in her nightie. (Funny place for a door, I know, but that's a different story.) In bursts the psycho in black bedclothes, Bill, slash, menace, plead, whimper! Not exactly progressive, this. In fact, the only acceptable aspect of this miserable climax was that, realistically, the cat had obviously scurpered.

But if West did not occupy the driving-seat of this plot, it is fair to say that nobody else did either. The film began with a murder confession, a heavily-accented East European called Darvas describing how a mad menopausal antiquities dealer, Eileen Cartwright, had paid him £5,000 to kill a solicitor's wife. Duly convicted of the grisly deed, he then agreed to bear witness

against his instigator (Gillian Barge, with black fringe, red lips and mirror fetish, rather than a squirrel's breakfast). Oddly, one was supposed to feel sorry for Darvas, who had bashed and sliced his victim to death. It was clear — though not to me — that all the guilt attached to Eileen.

Meanwhile West, in fleeting ballpoint mode, made friends with haggard policeman Geoffrey Bailey (Derrick O'Connor), and the game appeared to be afoot. But though the unlikely pair met and discussed the Darvas case frequently over their delicately burgeoning romance (no bonking), the viewer was wrong to assume they would uncover more facts. None was forthcoming.

For all the hanging about waiting for West to get slashed, there were no twists or surprises, not even the expected one — that Darvas's troll-faced ear-ringed son Ed (Alex Walkinshaw) had committed the original murder, in place of his quailing Dad. No, the facts were simple. Eileen (mad) paid the money; Darvas (sad) killed the solicitor's wife; and Ed (dangerous to know) attacked West.

It's not worth going on about it. The sub-plots were daff. A junior policeman snogging while on surveillance. West ingeniously befriending young Peter (Ed's brother), teaching him chess while he gazed admiringly at her, like a Dickens urchin with a "booster lady". Meanwhile the much-wanted cat ("the real star" — *Radio Times*) was a mere walk-on-and-mew, nothing to get excited about. The best moment was when West inquired of Bailey, "You don't do lawns, do you?" It showed a refreshingly practical approach to relationships, while also hinting she had noticed he didn't do very much else.

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The scum of life: so-called extramural activities are dovetailed automatically with academic studies similar to the state school core curriculum

To the core of the child

The national curriculum still makes headlines many years after it was first voiced as the "only way forward" for state schools. But what of its future in the independent sector?

One reason for introducing the curriculum was to make schools more accountable and to ensure that children are educated to an acceptable standard. This means there is now regulation within the state system. Certain core subjects must be taught to GCSE level.

The national curriculum has created a headache in many maintained schools. Among other things, it has meant that details of a child's progress throughout the school must be kept and that parents must be informed. While this may not seem irrational, in primary schools in the maintained sector, where classes are large and children unstreamed, it has meant a lot more administration for the class teacher.

Such a problem is considerably reduced in the private sector, which for some years has undertaken similar procedures as a matter of course. Classes are generally small — whether at pre-prep or prep — and although children may not be "streamed", there is ample provision to cope with the slower ones as well as the brighter pupils. All are encouraged to advance at their own pace and parents are kept informed of progress.

Independent schools are not yet obliged to follow the national curriculum, although it is an option open to them. At present, most schools prepare their pupils for Common Entrance and follow a similar route, although at scholarship level the demands from secondary schools differ.

Independent schools should incorporate the national curriculum into a philosophy that considers the 'whole' child, Wayne Lawton says

At Taverham Hall, we prepare our children for scholarships and common entrance but pursue national curriculum up to the age of seven and, where possible, 11. The syllabuses we follow are like those in other prep schools. Parents and pupils know what is expected of them. There are no "hidden extras".

Reacting to changes in syllabuses, preparing regular tests, keeping parents informed and publishing results are objectives that are already entrenched in the independent sector. These appear to be new and additional items for state schools to take on board. Over the past two years, many independent schools have sent teachers on in-service courses directed towards the national curriculum, so keeping them up to date.

It would be foolish of Taverham Hall or any other independent school to ignore the national curriculum. It has already made an impact on the common entrance board curriculum; subjects such as science have been

brought into line for children up to the age of 11. I do not think we can stand aloof and apart. We are in a privileged position in that we do not have to react to all the turbulent changes facing the maintained sector. We have a degree of choice, but we must make sure that we do better.

Published results of GCSE and A-levels show that the private sector comes out way ahead of the maintained sector. But we have bright children and small classes so we really should. We can give individual attention and bring out the best in the child. An important part of education is building up children's confidence and giving them skills that will stand them in good stead in life. When they leave school, they should feel able to tackle most things. If the foundations are right, particularly at preparatory level, children can build on them in later education and, indeed, life. We are trying to educate the "whole" person. We are trying to catch children's minds and manipulate them so that they regard school positively.

Many have said that is why the national curriculum has been forced on the maintained sector. Schools were not doing this. There are certainly some that are succeeding, but too many

that are not. Underfunding, low salaries and poor conditions of service have often been cited by unions as reasons for poor performance. While an element of truth may exist in these arguments, it is, surely, the acceptance of mediocrity that is to blame.

One must have a good, dedicated team to draw out the best in the child. I think that in the independent sector we have that. There is no line of demarcation. Extramural activities are part of teaching, and if the activity is after "normal" hours, whatever they are, then it is still done. Games, music, drama, woodwork, shooting, fishing or photography are all necessary for the development of the "whole" person. Unfortunately, this attitude does not always flow through the maintained sector.

Whether the independent sector chooses to adopt the national curriculum or manages to formulate a system that is acceptable to both the examining boards and parents, I am convinced that really good independent schools will flourish. When a school closes through lack of numbers, national curriculum or not, it is quite probable that the absence of quality was a leading factor in its demise. Education must not be mediocre. Not all parents can afford an independent education, and that is why it is essential that the national curriculum does succeed and the maintained sector rises to the challenge.

● The author is headmaster of Taverham Hall School, in Norfolk.

Goodbye to Mr Chips and his era

When parents make the weighty and often tortured decision to educate their child at a boarding school, it is the housemaster, or housemistress, who forms the sensitive link between home and school; he also undertakes to be *in loco parentis*.

A number of public schools still encourage parents to choose the house to which their child is to be entrusted, the nature of the house reflecting the character of the housemaster, who may rule with autonomy. Other schools prefer to select houses for parents, more easily achieving homogeneity between houses and balance in numbers.

House staff are usually promoted from the teaching ranks, having perhaps been house tutors, when they will have witnessed the rigours of running a house. Effective teachers do not necessarily make successful house staff, as the complex and often conflicting demands of child, parent, headmaster and state require them to possess prodigious personal skills.

Having made the significant decision to commit their child to the housemaster's expensive care and influence for two thirds of each year, what should parents expect of him?

Some parents, even those not new to the insular world of boarding schools, may feel wary of dealing with house staff, or transfer unresolved childhood awe of headmasters to their new authority figure. Others prefer to treat house staff merely as employees. Neither get the best value for money.

House staff who encourage rapport with parents in the early stages may be easing the passage for all concerned if there are turbulent times ahead. Good housemasters exercise foresight and will alert parents to problems before they become disasters, thus eliminating the necessity for the unexpected telephone call that every parent dreads, regretting to inform of suspension or worse. One housemaster, calculating the

The modern 'houseparent' has to be all things to all boys and girls

shock value of a proudly acquired pierced ear, had the acumen to ring his charge's father, an army officer serving abroad, to give him time to appreciate his son's enterprise before the child's arrival.

The housemaster also requires a stock of actions to use in response to parental anxiety, being aware that parents, reflecting their child's distress, paint themselves into intractable corners. For every concern he must have a response, even if it is a thinly disguised delaying tactic. His prompt assessment of situations followed

by appropriate action is an essential requirement of parents and pupils, together with a fine understanding of when delay will dissolve a problem or increase a child's frustration.

A principal aspect of the housemaster's role is his responsibility for discipline: parents and children expect him to be just, sympathetic and possessing a sense of humour. His knowledge of the clearly published rules and of precedents must be detailed and sharp, as there will be innumerable challenges to his judgment from transgressors — and from their parents. Strong disci-

plinary house staff are generally admired by parents until their offspring receive punishment; then a softer cocktail of compassion, benefit of doubt and mercy is expected. Above all, house staff need to be diplomats. They are the child's representatives within school and between school and home, and when things go awry they become advocates. Absent parents rely on the housemaster to negotiate with other members of staff on their child's behalf; his primary responsibility is for the welfare of the child, so that even when a pupil is clearly in the wrong, he often has to act as advocate.

Commitment to the child becomes paramount in dealings with separated or divorced parents, when the housemaster has to avoid being sucked into family battles. A necessary aspect of this role, which parents may have difficulty in accepting, is the confidentiality which grows between housemaster and pupil, secrets concerning the child's school life which parents may never know.

Finally, in order for our paragon of rectitude to function effectively, we must require him to be aware of certain realities. The upright and kindly academic without a clear understanding of what forces drive his house should not be the parents' model. House staff must be aware that pupil culture and peer pressure constitute some of the most powerful influences in the school; these forces can, if understood, be beneficially manipulated but never eradicated.

To comprehend and respond to our children's actions, the housemaster needs to understand what motivates them. He should not expect to be popular, but, as all parents and parent-substitutes acknowledge, popularity does not necessarily go with the job.

AVRIL HARDIE

This article is based on a session given by parents as part of a boarding staff course at Bethany School in January, 1993.

House of Lords

Testing whether bias affected trial

Regina v Gough (Robert) Before Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Ackner, Lord Mustill, Lord Slynn of Hadley and Lord Woolf [Speeches May 20]

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In case of jurors the same test should be applied by a judge whose attention had been drawn to the possibility of bias on the part of a juror during the course of the trial and by the Court of Appeal on appeal. In the case of a magistrate's clerk the court should go further and consider whether the clerk had been called upon to give advice and whether there was a real danger that his advice had contaminated the magistrate's decision.

The House of Lords held in dismissing an appeal by Robert Brian Gough from the decision of the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Farquharson, Mr Justice Allott and Mr Justice Cazalet) (The Times June 3, 1992; [1992] 4 All ER 481; [1992] 95 Cr App R 433) of his appeal against conviction on April 25, 1991 at Liverpool Crown Court (Judge Lynch and a jury) for conspiracy to rob.

The question certified by the Court of Appeal was: "Where it is alleged that a juror may have been biased against the defendant, what is the proper test for the Court of Appeal to apply in deciding whether or not to order a retrial?"

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applicant had refused an offer of accommodation on an estate on the ground, *inter alia*, that that would exacerbate her mental condition. The authority indicated it was prepared to receive a psychiatrist's report, offered by her solicitor, and said it would withdraw the offer of estate accommodation in the meanwhile.

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rightly decided that he was *functus officio*. The juror was later interviewed by the police and subsequently swore an affidavit, deposing, *inter alia*, that when she began serving on the jury she did not recognise the name "Gough" as she knew her neighbour as "Steve". She had no recollection of ever seeing the applicant before the trial and she had no idea that he was the brother of her next-door neighbour.

In those circumstances, the question arose whether the court should conclude that, by reason of the presence of Mrs Smith on the jury, there was such a possibility of bias on her part against the trial and the relevant facts would have had that bias corruption should be quashed.

The argument before the Appeal Committee was presented on the basis that there were two rival, alternative tests for bias to be found in the authorities, and that the result in the present case depended on the choice made by the House between them.

The first test, favoured by Mr Hytner, was whether a reasonable and fair minded person sitting in the court and knowing all the relevant facts would have had a reasonable suspicion that a fair trial of the defendant was not possible.

The second test, favoured by Mr Leveson, was whether there was a real likelihood of bias. It was the real likelihood test which was preferred by Mr Hytner and it was the real likelihood test which was preferred by the House.

In fact, examination of the authorities revealed that selection of the appropriate test did not simply involve a choice between the two tests formulated by counsel in the present case. Thus, when the appropriate test in cases concerned with jurors fell to be considered by the House in R v Spenser (1987) AC 128, a variant of the real likelihood test, namely, whether there was a real danger of bias, was adopted.

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Queen's Bench Division

No liability for pilot's error

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applicant had refused an offer of accommodation on an estate on the ground, *inter alia*, that that would exacerbate her mental condition. The authority indicated it was prepared to receive a psychiatrist's report, offered by her solicitor, and said it would withdraw the offer of estate accommodation in the meanwhile.

In January 1992 the applicant accepted "second stage temporary accommodation" but that was not secure since it was leased from a private landlord and expired in February 1995. The authority might discharge its statutory obligation by stages (R v East Hampshire District Council, Ex parte Hunt (1986) 18 HLR 511). If a stage could not itself qualify as permanent accommodation, then the deferment of its duty pending a review of the homeless person's housing circumstances, while she lived insecurely in temporary accommodation, however suitable that might be, was unlawful.

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There were also to be found in the authorities variants of the reasonable suspicion

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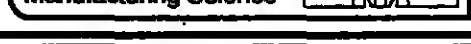
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Cranfield Institute of Technology
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Informal enquiries may be made of the Course Director Dr Margaret Rooney (0234) 750111 Ext 5020.

School of Industrial and Manufacturing Science



UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

TEMPORARY UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIP IN ZOOLOGY

STIPENDIARY LECTURER AT MERTON COLLEGE

The University proposes to appoint a temporary University Lecturer in Zoology from 1 October 1993 or as soon as possible thereafter for a fixed period until 30 September 1995. Applicants should have expertise in evolutionary biology. A track record in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching would be an advantage.

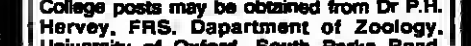
The University stipend will be according to age on the scale £13,400 - £26,407 per annum.

Merton College may also seek a stipendiary lecturer to teach biology for the same period, for which additional payment would be made, and applicants for the University post will also be considered by the college. No separate application is required.

Further particulars of both the University and College posts may be obtained from Dr P.H. Harvey, FRS, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS. (Tel. 0865 271260).

Applications (8 typed copies, or one from candidates overseas) should contain a C.V., a list of publications, a statement of research interests, and the names of three referees. There is no application form. The closing date for receipt of applications is 21 June 1993.

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UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University is seeking a successor as Vice-Chancellor to Dr. David Harrison who has been appointed Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge. The appointment will be from 1 April 1994, or from such later date as may be agreed.

Persons interested in being considered for the post, or wishing to consider anyone for consideration, are invited to write by 18 June 1993, in confidence, to Sir Rex Richards FRA, FRS, Chancellor of the University, c/o Registrar and Secretary, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ, from whom further information about the post is available.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

CHAIR IN ENGINEERING

The University wishes to appoint a Professor in Engineering to fill the vacancy left by the death of Professor K. E. Easterling. Applications are invited from candidates with interests and experience within the areas of mechanical engineering or materials science.

The School of Engineering at Exeter encourages multidisciplinary research activities and runs a Unified Engineering Course; all entrants take a common course before specialising in their later years. The Professor will be expected to take a full part in the teaching and direction of this course. Research achievement and the potential to initiate and lead interdisciplinary research groups are, however, the primary qualities which will be sought in this appointment. In the 1992 Research Assessment Exercise the School was rated as grade 4. Salary on the agreed Professorial range: minimum £29,954 p.a. (under review).

Details from Personnel, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ; (0392-263100) or e-mail Personnel@uk.ac.exeter. Closing date: 25 June 1993.

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WEIR CHAIR IN ENERGY SYSTEMS

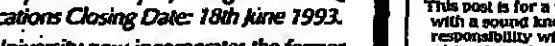
The University of Strathclyde invites applications from candidates with wide experience and a proven research record for appointment to the Weir Chair within the Energy Systems Division of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The interests of the Energy Systems Division are in the broad areas of multi-phase flow, heat transfer, computational fluid dynamics and systems simulation.

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to teaching within the Department, to contribute to current research activities and initiate new areas of research and to foster industrial collaboration.

For application form and further particulars (Ref 25/93) contact the Personnel Office, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ. Applications Closing Date: 18th June 1993.

The University now incorporates the former Jordanhill College as its Faculty of Education. The University is an equal opportunities employer.



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Closing date for applications: 14th June 1993.



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POSTS



ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL NEWCASTLE Head

The Governors of the Royal Grammar School invite applications for the Headship of the School which becomes vacant on 1st September 1994, when the present Headteacher, Mr A S Cox, retires.

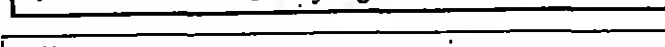
Particulars can be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors
The Royal Grammar School
Eskdale Terrace
Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4DX

(Tel: 091-281 5711; Fax: 091-212 0392)

Completed applications to reach the School by 4th June 1993.

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Lecturer in Statistics

This post will be in the Department of Statistical and Mathematical Sciences. There is no restriction on the field of interest but there will be an opportunity for the successful candidate to be associated with the ESRC research programme. The post is intended for a recently qualified person. Appointment will be for a period of three years from 1st October 1993 or possibly 1st September 1993 with initial salary in the range £13,400 to £14,562 plus £2,134 London Allowance a year on the Lecturer Grade A Scale.

Research Officer

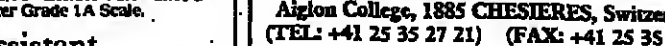
This post is for a person of post-graduate, or equivalent status with a sound knowledge of statistical computing. The main responsibility will be the creation of the statistical software arising from the project. Appointment will be for a period of two and a half years from 1st October 1993 with salary in the range £12,658 to £18,876 plus £2,134 London Allowance a year on the Research Officer Grade 1A Scale.

Research Assistant

This post is to provide statistical and computing support to members of the research team and requires a good honours degree with substantial statistical control or an MSc in Statistics. Appointment will be for two years from 1st October 1993 with salary in the range £8,900 to £14,183 plus £2,134 London Allowance a year.

Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the Staffing Office, London School of Economics, London WC2A 2AE.

Closing date for applications: 14th June 1993.



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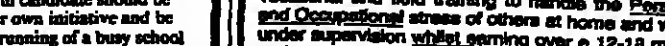
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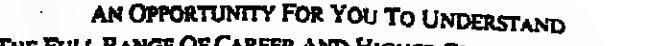
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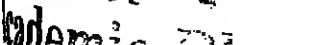
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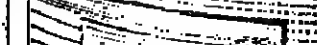
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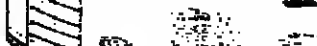
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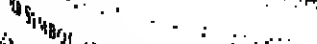
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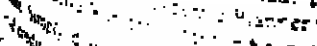
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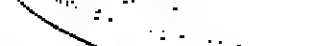
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Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
5,380	Abey Ltd	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5

BREWERIES

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

BUILDING, ROADS

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

ELECTRICALS

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
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4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
4,301	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

Capitalisation, week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began today. Dealings end June 4. Settlement day June 7. Settlement day June 14. Forward prices are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous days' close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

ELECTRICITY

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

FOODS

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

HOTELS, CATERERS

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

INDUSTRIALS

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
2,300	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5

Portfolio Plus

From your Portfolio Plus card check your eight share price movements on this page. Add them up to give you your overall daily dividend figure. If it matches the figure on the back of your card, you have won a prize. If it does not, you have lost. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Come rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Warrington	Paper, Print	
2	Farnell	Electrical	
3	Burford	Paper, Print	
4	Town Centre	Property	
5	Dart	Business Serv	
6	Cornwall (A)	Industrial	
7	Mudlow (Ad)	Property	
8	Lloyds	Bank, Disc	
9	ACT Group	Electrical	
10	Trinity Ltd	Newspaper, Pub	
11	Yorkshire TV	Leisure	
12	Railway Group	Industrial	
13	Photo-Mat	Industrial	
14	Br Syphon	Industrial	
15	Wilkes (Jama)	Industrial	
16	Gowings	Motors, Air	
17	Headlight Inds	Industrial	
18	Cook (Wm)	Industrial	
19	Brewster	Industrial	
20	Orford Ind	Electrical	
21	Young (H)	Industrial	
22	Morrison (W)	Food	
23	ELS	Industrial	
24	Bellway	Building, Rds	
25	Hellier Bar	Property	
26	Coventry Twin	Industrial	
27	Blaydon	Mining	
28	Cableway	Electrical	
29	Life Sciences	Electrical	
30	Sheffield Ind	Building, Rds	
31	Dalepark	Food	
32	Schell	Industrial	
33	Br Polytech	Industrial	
34	Holden Tech	Industrial	
35	Wid Off Leather	Drugs, Sps	
36	Kleenease	Industrial	
37	Carlton Comm	Leisure	
38	Wilson Bowden	Building, Rds	
39	Scarda	Industrial	
40	Maplecroft	Leisure	

Please take into account any minus signs

Five people share Saturday's £2,000 Portfolio Plus prize: I Brierley, of Weymouth; M Orrell, of Derby; P Gruet, of Dorking, Surrey; M Percy, of London; K Lennox, of London.

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
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BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Mid cap (million)	Company	Price	Wtd	Net	Yld	P/E
5,380	Adair Inds	411	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5
1,570	Adair Inds	211	-3	115	3.5	11.5

BREWERIES

10.00	Adair Cotton	117	...	30	4.1	11.5
10.00	Adair Inds	117	...	30	4.1	11.5
10.00	Adair Inds	117	...	30	4.1	11.5
10.00	Adair Inds	117	...	30	4.1	11.5
10.00	Adair Inds	117	...	30	4.1	11.5
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10.00	Adair Inds	117	...	30	4.1	11

Bumper profits expected to fuel power struggles

DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

FRESH ammunition will be added to the heated debate over the profitability of **privatised industries** when the 14 electricity companies in England and Wales start to report bumper profits for 1992-3 this week.

But City analysts looking forward to dividend increases of six times, or more, the rate of inflation for the last financial year admit they are working in the dark in attempting to look further forward.

A critical review of the regulatory regime that governs the power industry is now overdue, apparently bogged down in detailed negotiations with the 12 distributors and in the sheer complexity of the subject, the rules relating to the supply of electricity.

The review of the supply business, the sale of electricity to customers as against distribution through the companies' wires, is due in early summer. This is to allow time for a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission if the various parties cannot reach agreement.

But an MMC reference could take as much as nine months, so a full settlement or a decision to refer must be made by the end of next month if the deadline of April 1, 1994, for the new arrangements can be reached.

The Office of Electricity Regulation (Ofere) expects to meet the necessary deadlines but has no clear date for publication of the review.

■ Future dividend increases from the electricity companies are likely to be threatened by the expected tightening of the regulatory screw

Offer has imposed a strict ban on any comment by the industry to outsiders, apparently annoyed at previous leaks during negotiations. But the companies say privately that the logistical difficulties of reaching separate agreements between the regulator and all 12 companies, given that the circumstances of each are quite different, suggest that agreement could come late.

Nigel Hawkins, utilities analyst at Hoare Davies, the broker, agrees that there appear to have been problems in reaching accord. He expects the main thrust of the review to be the production of a yardstick that would allow companies that shopped around for power and passed savings on to the consumer to benefit, while less efficient purchasers would find themselves penalised.

The supply side accounts for only about one pound in ten of the distributors' profits. But the outcome of the review will be studied closely for any implications for the next industry review — into the core distribution business. This is due a year after the supply review and, given the continuing row over excess profits, a sharp tightening of the regulatory screw is widely expected. Such a move would make the kind of dividend increases

already promised by some of the more go-ahead distributors impossible to achieve without a serious reduction in dividend cover.

Forecasts from NatWest Securities, the broker, suggest that the distributors and the two large generators, National Power and PowerGen, should easily manage pre-tax profit increases of 15 per cent for last year. The 12 distributors, NatWest believes, should report a total of **£1.69 billion** in taxable profits, up from **£1.47 billion** the previous year, as the benefits of hefty cost-saving programmes continue to outweigh easily the negligible effects of the recession on their core businesses.

Combined profits from the two generators should reach **£1 billion** for the first time, CNW forecasts, an increase from **£873 million**.

Scottish Power, which as an integrated electricity generator, supplier and distributor is operating on a different basis to those companies in England and Wales, has already set the tone for the reporting season with a 14 per cent pre-tax profit increase announced on Thursday. But the company is financially constrained from the kind of dividend increases on offer elsewhere in the industry, and the rise was limited to 10 per cent.

NCM fights UK decision to withdraw exports credit cover

By COLIN NARBROUGH, WORLD TRADE COR-

NCM Credit Insurance, the world's biggest private credit insurer, which is tomorrow expected to report a handsome increase in profits for 1992, will continue to press the government not to withdraw from reinsuring political risk on export credit.

When the government sold its short-term export credit business to the Dutch NCM Group in December 1991, it undertook to offer reinsurance for political risk for a three-year transitional period.

But NCM, and many British exporters, have established that the private sector is unable to take over political risk. With the government scheduled to withdraw next year, companies are already turning into difficulties concerning future exports.

Harry Groen, the NCM chairman, told *The Times* that he has been in regular discussions with the government over the reinsurance issue. He said the government's position was essential. However, the government has so far refused to budge, despite coming under attack on the question in parliament.

NCM, whose headquarters are in Amsterdam, welcomed the opportunity to acquire ECGD's short-term business as it had effectively exhausted its home market in the Netherlands, where it insures credit equivalent to 20 per cent of the gross national product. Mr Groen said: "The move allowed NCM to create its own geographical footprint." The group now encompasses the Netherlands, Britain, Sweden and Norway. It is also moving into Belgium and has a subsidiary in the United States.

Cross-border co-operation in credit insurance became inevitable with the development of the single market, and particularly following the European Community's second non-life directive.

Mr Groen is, however, con-

RESPONDENT

cerned that the European playing field is not level and that Britain must not become the only Community country without a permanent facility to support political risk.

Recent signs of greater government interest in promoting export business have encouraged NCM, but ministers have also been keen to point out that exports are running at record levels, suggesting that the credit insurance uncertainties are not hampering trading.

Mr Grosz said resistance was considerable within the Community member states to the idea of transferring export credit responsibility to Brussels, even though a "Euro rate" for such credit already existed in the short term end of the business.

He said that NCM is, however, working with the commission on harmonising political and commercial short term business and expects "significant developments" in the next six months.

£365 million. Market forecasts range from £410 million to £420 million. A net dividend of between 10.75p and 11.04p (9.75p) is predicted.

But in a sector under a cloud from discounters, weaker supermarket operators fighting back and the need to cut costs, analysts will be scanning Argyl's results for news on current trading, its view on the future and any signs of margin pressures.

Argyl's Salford stores, which provide about 85 per cent of group profits, are expected to show comparable sales about 3.5 per cent higher, with the sales trend moving up in the second half of the year, helped by store improvements and promotional schemes. Current comparable sales have probably fallen to around 1.5-2 per cent as competition increases.

TODAY

Carlton Communications, the media conglomerate, is expected to report first-half prof-



In the bag: Sir Alistair Grant should have a basketful of cheer, but analysts will look for signs of pressure on margins

Argyll Group looks ready to ring up a healthy rise in annual profits

A HEALTHY advance in annual profits is likely at Argill Group, the Safeway Stores, the Co-operative Food, Presto and Lo-Co supermarket group headed by Sir Alistair Grant. The figures will be driven by new store openings, organic growth and a useful pickup in operating margins.

Hubb of Morgan Stanley, the American securities house, is looking for final pre-tax profits, due tomorrow, of £118 million for the 53-week period, compared with £136.5 million. Market forecasts range from £140 million to £120 million. A net dividend of between 10.75p and 11.04p (9.75p) is predicted.

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TODAY

Carlton Communications, the media conglomerate, is expected to report first-half pro-

REPORTING THIS WEEK

its ahead to £54 million, up from £49.4 million previously, according to UBS. Market forecasts range from £53 million to £58 million. The best performances are likely to come from video and sound products and video cassette production, both of which will see healthy trading performances, helped by a firm dollar. Video production will benefit from a full contribution from Pickwick, the video and budget music distributor.

However, the taxable profit improvement will be restricted by lower interest receipts and an initial loss at Carlton Television. The interim dividend is likely to be raised to between 7p and 7.7p (6.7p).

Interims: Carlton Communications, National Home Loans, Radio Clyde Holdings.

Finals: Hi-Tec Sports, Jarvis For-
eign Stockbrokers, W & A
Economic statistics: Balance of
trade with countries outside the EC
(April).

TOMORROW

A recovery in the American music business should help Thorn EMI, Britain's biggest music company, to report an advance in full-year pre-tax profits to between £330 and £335 million (£255.1 million). Analysts said Thorn was likely to announce a total dividend of between 30.1p and 31.7p (30.1p). Thorn's music division will be boosted by a 26

per cent rise in general US music industry sales in the fourth quarter of 1992, compared with 1991, while operating profits in rentals were expected to drop to £6 million to £11.8 million.

Finals: Cosalt, Fairline Boats, Metro Radio, Turistul Group.

Finals: Argyle Group, Betterware, Fleming Euro Flodgling, Irv, Prime People, Reedcut, Sirius Investment, Thom EMI.

Economic statistics: Capital expenditure and stockbuilding (first interim - provisional), UK current income and expenditure (first quarter).

WEDNESDAY

Smith New Court expects Courtaulds, the paints and chemicals group, to report final pre-tax profits of £194 million (£186.3 million). Market forecasts range from £183 million to £200 million. Smith's profit is net dividend of 13.5p (13p).

North West Water is expected to report final pre-tax profits of £247 million, up from £230.1 million last time according to UBS. Market forecasts range from £243 million to £248 million. UBS is looking for a rise in net dividend to 21.5p (19.67p).

Interims: Capital Radio, China Investment & Development Fund, Courtaulds Properties, Parapetals Whessao.

Finals: Bank of New Scotia (D), Casco, Courtaulds, Fleming High Intensity Trust (dtd), Morla Inc, Trust, North West Water, Physica-Rolls & Nolan Computer Services, Warnford Investments.

Economic statistics: Construction orders (March - provisional).

THURSDAY

Sandy Morris at NatWest Securities expects Babcock International, the engineering group, to report a drop in final pre-tax profits to £34 million (£50.1 million). A reduced dividend of 2p (3.15p) is predicted. NatWest says the outlook for Rosyth Dockyard remains unclear.

Nikko, the Japanese securities house, is looking for National Power to generate full year pre-tax profits ahead 13 per cent to £581 million (£514 million). Market forecasts range from £572 million to £595 million. Nikko predicts a 16.5 per cent increase in the net dividend to 10.6p (9.1p).

Interfines: Apollo Metals, Devonport Vernon, Delcon Plc, Industries, Greyfines, Irv Co, Morland & Co, J Smart & Co.

Finlays: Babcock Intl, City of London Corp, Gartners Vantage Inv, Jackson Group, Macdonald Martin Distillers, Mercury Asset Management, Kent Holdings, National Power, O'Brien & Gere, Southern, South West Water, Toshiba Corp.

Economic statistics: Engineering sales and orders at current and constant prices (March), new vehicle registrations (April), energy trends (March).

FRIDAY

Interfines: Holmes Protection (Q1), Scottish Investment Trust.

e3

Finlays: Castings, Cheam Group, William Cook, East Surrey Holdings, Eurus, Eversheds, Fisons Industries, NEC Corp, TR Property Inv Trst.

Economic statistics: CBI monthly trends enquiry (May).

Philip Pangalos

**Touche
faces
rough
ride over
BCCI**

THE liquidators of the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce International are asked for a stormy time as they meet the bank's creditors at Wembley Arena on Thursday.

Creditors will be critical of Touche Ross, the liquidators, if the Bank of England, and if the size of the compensation scheme on offer from BCCI's majority shareholder, the government of Abu Dhabi.

They will query the size of Touche's fees — \$133 million on the English side of the liquidation in the 18 months to January, and why it has not paid out a dividend. The liquidators will try to explain why there is a \$12.4 million black hole in BCCI's worldwide assets, which were valued at \$14 billion in July 1991.

Touche has received 350 written questions from creditors, most of them covering the same subjects: the liquidators' fees; when creditors are likely to receive a dividend; the \$1.7 billion Abu Dhabi compensation agreement; litigation against the auditors and other parties; and the treatment of BCCI staff.

The liquidators will take questions from the floor, but Christopher Morris, a joint liquidator, said it will be easier to answer questions if they are submitted in writing first. Touche has produced a book of answers and will "shy away from taking questions which are covered in the book".

The Abu Dhabi compensation scheme combined with the proceeds of liquidation and any from litigation against the auditors and other parties is likely to raise 30p to 40p in the pound; seen as unacceptable by many creditors.

Mr Morris will warn creditors that the only alternative to the Abu Dhabi compensation agreement is "litigation going beyond the end of this century". He will tell them that without the agreement there will be so many claims between the liquidators and Abu Dhabi that it will tie up the rest of the estate, including funds recovered so far.

The main purpose of the meeting is to elect a five-strong creditors' committee to oversee the work of the liquidators. Mr Morris said the Electoral Reform Society is handling the voting, which will be calculated by the value of claims against BCCI rather than by number of creditors. Results will be out about a week after the meeting.

Although much of the controversy depends on the Abu Dhabi scheme and Abu Dhabi is BCCI's biggest creditor, it is not seeking a platform at the meeting. A group of creditors is opposing the compensation scheme. Its appeal against the Luxembourg court's approval of the plan begins on Wednesday.

Answers from page 40

VAUD

(b) A Mare, usually applied to an old mare, also loosely to an old or worn-out horse (associated with *jaded*), from the Old Norse *valda*, poetic word for mare. "They sneered at her as the grey vaud who'd be better rode wif maringale nor snaffle."

BISONTINE

(a) Pertaining to or resembling a bison, adapted from the Latin *bisoninus*, after *elephantinus* elephantine, etc. "They belong to the same sub-family, Cattle (Bovinae), but are members of the Bisonine group."

MACKALLLOW

(b) Something handed over to a foster-parent along with a child for the benefit of the latter, from the Gaelic *macalladh* fostering; the said father and foster father giving between them of the said small goldis in donation to the said bairn at Beltane thereafter the value of two hundred merks of ky."

SKAZ

(c) First-person narrative in which the author assumes a persona, from the Russian: "Michael Zoshchenko is a more narrative writer; he is also an ornamentalist, but his ornamentalism is a purely colloquial skaz, which proceeds from Leskov."

Firms seek earlier 'work start' grants

SMALL businesses will tomorrow urge the government to attack unemployment by shortening the qualifying out-work period for its "work start" grants, announced in the Budget.

The Federation of Small Businesses, which has 58,000 members, is meeting Baroness Denton, the small firms minister, to press for a reduction in the time workers have to have gone unemployed before the work start' subsidy is paid to firms recruiting them.

Under the plan, for which no regional variations are to be up and running by 1989, employers will receive £10 a week initially for each long-term unemployed person they take on. But the definition of "long-term" unemployment will vary between two years and four years, depending on the region.

Stephen Alambritis, parliamentary officer of the Federation of Small Businesses, said at small businesses believed firms should receive the grants when recruiting people who have been unemployed for six months or more.


He said: "Two years is far too long, as people by then have lost a lot of their skills and motivation. It needs a shorter period before the subsidies bites, both for employers and the individual." Mr Alambritis said the qualifying time was a bigger issue than the actual amount of Whitehall handout.

The delegation to meet Baroness Denton at the House of

Lords will also suggest that to cut red tape and engender business interest in the scheme, relevant employees should deal with their own tax and insurance affairs, rather than the company.

The federation says between 1989 and 1991 small businesses in Britain created 350,000 jobs.

An employment department spokeswoman confirmed that the four "work start" pilot schemes will be in Tyneside, Devon and Cornwall, East Kent and South London. Local Training Enterprises Councils will administer the first two; the employment service will run the schemes in the south east of the country. The spokeswoman said the £60-a-week payable under the scheme is available for six months. For the second six months it is reduced to £30 a week. In all, 1,000 grants will be made.



A black and white portrait of Stephen Alambritis, a man with dark hair, smiling and looking towards the camera. He is wearing a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt.

Denton: to meet delegates



Denton: to meet delegates

Maxwell US bid deadline extended

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW

THE deadline for initial bids for the late Robert Maxwell's American assets has been put back a fortnight.

Candidates were due to be whittled down by JP Morgan, the New York bank, this week. Instead, the bank will be supplying contenders with more information about the financial health of Macmillan Inc., the publisher, and the Official Airlines Guide (OAG), the two largest assets of Maxwell Communication Corporation.

Read Elsevier offered \$425

renly seeking government approvals for the deal. But Reed could still lose the deal to a higher offer.

Price Waterhouse, overseeing the sales for Maxwell creditors, hopes the sales will raise at least \$1.2 billion. But Macmillan Inc. has taken a sharp downturn and earnings could fall 38 per cent this year, to \$38 million, on sales of \$682 million.

Morgan has received a stream of offers. They include K-111 Communications, the

Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, the buyout specialists; Walt Disney and Paramount Communications; and Robert Bass, the Texas billionaire.

Mr Bass has already made one run at the group. Six months ago, he offered \$1.2 billion for Macmillan Inc and OAG, less than half the \$2.6 billion Mr Maxwell paid for Macmillan alone in 1988.

Total debts and claims against Maxwell Communications Inc are believed to be between \$3.1 billion and \$3.6 billion.



Maxwell: paid \$2.6 bn

Stock	Price	%	1st	Ch	Stock	Price	%	1st	Ch
(million)	£	+	of	g/yd	(million)	£	+	of	g/yd
SHORTS (under 5 years)									
100	101	-	12.56	5.63	1430	118%	-	9.72	8.28
600	101	-	12.56	5.63	495	104	-	4.97	7.46
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3415	108%	-	8.77	8.32
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	4942	109%	-	4.97	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2303	108%	-	8.98	8.59
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2000	109%	-	6.22	8.35
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3120	120%	-	9.70	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2497	103%	-	8.18	8.43
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	1350	134%	-	10.07	8.00
LONGS (over 15 years)									
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	4331	104%	-	8.60	8.67
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2303	108%	-	8.77	8.32
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2303	109%	-	4.97	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2303	108%	-	8.98	8.59
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2000	109%	-	6.22	8.35
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3120	120%	-	9.70	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2497	103%	-	8.18	8.43
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	1350	134%	-	10.07	8.00
UNITED									
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	309	104%	-	4.97	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3415	108%	-	8.77	8.32
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	4942	109%	-	4.97	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2303	108%	-	8.98	8.59
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2000	109%	-	6.22	8.35
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3120	120%	-	9.70	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2497	103%	-	8.18	8.43
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	1350	134%	-	10.07	8.00
INDEX-LINKED									
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	309	104%	-	4.97	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3415	108%	-	8.77	8.32
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	4942	109%	-	4.97	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2303	108%	-	8.98	8.59
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2000	109%	-	6.22	8.35
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	3120	120%	-	9.70	8.30
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	2497	103%	-	8.18	8.43
1000	101	-	12.56	5.63	1350	134%	-	10.07	8.00

Ford moves into top gear to fight back against Japanese

From being the butt of jokes, Dagenham's car plant is now a leading production centre in the Ford empire. Kevin Eason reports

Two years ago, it would have been a meeting between sworn enemies. But Jacques Nasser grabbed the hand of the Dagenham shop steward like a long lost friend.

"You have got to come along to one of our business meetings some time," Mr Nasser, the new chairman of Ford of Europe, told George Jeffrey as robots whirled and giant presses clanked around them in Ford's biggest British manufacturing plant.

There was a time when that invitation would have been like one from the Big Bad Wolf to Red Riding Hood. But Mr Nasser and the Dagenham shop steward have a common mission: to rescue Ford's British operations from financial losses totalling more than £700 million in two years.

The deficit for 1992, to be announced on Thursday, is likely to be about £300 million, the second worst on record, after a £430 million loss in 1991, confirming just how hard the recession hit Ford.

Layoffs and redundancies have been common currency of Ford's day-to-day operations for the past two years. City analysts said Ford was too overweight, too inefficient and, above all, going nowhere. Dagenham has long been the target of a whispering campaign, which said that a British plant would have to close, with production going to the company's more efficient operations on the Continent. Halewood is now the target of similar rumours.

Mr Nasser laughs off the suggestion and points at the Dagenham revival as the main reason the analysts and pundits will be proved wrong. Productivity is up 50 per cent inside four years. A single \$23.5 million dollar investment will help improve efficiency further by giving Dagenham a new Fiesta assembly line in July.

The line will confirm Dagenham's status as one of Europe's top car plants. From being the butt of jokes, Dagenham is now a leading production centre in the Ford empire, pioneering work on the company's next important new model and training engineers from continental plants. It is a remarkable success story — yet one that has gone almost unnoticed, submerged under the plaudits regularly handed out to the new Japanese companies. By Mr Nasser's analysis, too many have for too long been blinded by the alleged economic miracle of the Japanese factories setting up in the UK.

For ministers, Nissan, Toyota and Honda are the future, the super-efficient factories of next century bringing jobs, new technology and investment to regions desperate for employment. There seems no argument with figures that show that Nissan can make a Micra small car at its plant at Washington, Tyne & Wear, in just 10.5 hours when the average for the rest of Europe is almost three times as long. These "transplant" factories are forecast to take more and more sales. Along with imports, they will account for 40 per cent of all new European production capacity up to the year 2000 and will take almost half



Driving force: Jacques Nasser, Ford of Europe chairman, who says he is not intimidated by the Japanese

of all new auto sales, according to Karl Ludvigsen, of Euromotor Reports.

That sort of prediction underlines the concern in boardrooms of car companies from Turin to Warley in Essex where Mr Nasser moved into the chairman's seat in January. Even after four months in his new job, he is deeply sceptical of the EC's decision to allow the Japanese unrestricted access to the European market. He said: "What is the gain of openly inviting these companies to participate in this market when they do not participate in terms of developing technology and people here?" While Ford bears the cost of its own R&D and management here independently from its American parent, the Japanese have no such costs, he claims. Their only worry is to manufacture from greenfield sites with young workforces selected from the best of each region they have moved into.

Japanese efficiency levels achieved in the UK have had ministers drooling with pleasure, but make European manufacturers look like the dinosaurs waiting for the sales climate to change and wipe out their outdated world.

Speaking for the first time as the head of Ford's European business, Mr Nasser says ministers have missed the point. There is a miracle happening in Dagenham too and there is just as much investment, new technology and employment. Britain has been overwhelmed, he says, by the notion that the new Japanese factories transplanted into the UK would sweep away the established brownfield sites of Ford, Rover and Vauxhall. "We are not intimidated by the Japanese in their technology or their productivity. We knew we had to do something to react

to them and Ford and the other European manufacturers are moving very quickly to compete."

To put the Japanese investment of about £2 billion between three companies in the UK into context, Mr Nasser says that Ford is spending about \$2 billion annually in Europe, about 40 per cent on average allocated to the UK. Dagenham, popularly labelled the factory Ford would most like to close, is the kind of revelation he wants the world to know about.

Working practices once seemed to match the age of the old red bricks of the vast sheds built when Edsel Ford, Henry Ford's only son, inaugurated the site of the plant in 1929. In the late 1980s, Dagenham was in crisis, one of the most inefficient plants in Ford's European operations, with managers and workers entrenched in a "them and us" confrontation. By 1990, it was a matter of survival for both sides. Nissan was starting to boom from its factory at Washington while Toyota and Honda had announced plans for major plants.

A national pay strike which cost the company £16 million a day in lost production led outsiders to believe that both sides were trying to press the self-destruct button on a business which had been thriving in the UK since Ford first started manufacturing at Trafford Park, Manchester, in 1903.

From being the most dominant car firm in the British market, Ford was on a downward spiral. Market share dropped from the high 30 per cent established in the 1980s to the low twenties. Dagenham and Halewood

were so inefficient that executives regularly read the riot act to the workforce. Job cuts followed. There were 8,000 workers at Dagenham in 1989 but only 4,200 today.

While not making the all-embracing switch to Japanese working methods, old demarcation areas were swept away and replaced by small teams responsible for every function of their manufacturing area. And the change has been remarkable. As Mr Nasser toured Dagenham, shaking hands with workers, George Jeffrey, shop steward and sheet metalworker, told him: "We were not sure at first what was happening. But now we know we can make changes and help the business, everyone wants to be involved."

In one project alone, Mr Jeffrey and his team investigated a tailgate problem in which warranty claims had been as high as 49.8 per 1,000 jobs. Within two years, that figure was down to 13.7 and they will hit a target of ten soon.

The threat of the Japanese will not disappear, but that is no reason to have the rest of the British industry cowering in fear in a corner. Mr Nasser says: "These people in Dagenham have terrific experience and now they have genuine commitment. Whatever has gone before, this business knows what targets it has to achieve and the will to hit those targets. We do not fear anyone."

"The European car makers have been shown to be very resilient and I just do not see them simply fading away into the sunset. There may be more co-operation and some changes, but I would bet that the European car makers will make a pretty good effort at fighting back. We have to. We will not give away what we have as easily as that."

TEMPUS

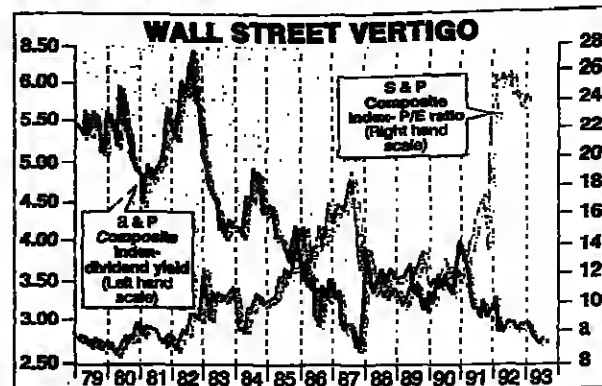
Not so fair shares in US

THE dizzying rise of the Dow Jones average last week seemed to confound the argument that the US equity market is so over-extended that no further gains are possible, with an inevitable sharp correction only weeks away. The index hit records on Wednesday and Thursday on little more than rumour.

The rise was less impressive than it looked. The Dow, based on 30 leading shares, has gained 6.7 per cent this year, but broader indices are performing less well: the S&P Composite has risen only 3.5 per cent. Even the Dow's rise only equates to an annual 13 per cent, marginally higher than Wall Street's long-term average capital gain of 11 per cent.

This still puts p/e ratios near their record high and dividend yields on less than 3 per cent. The outlook on earnings is not promising either.

The recovery is slow and corporate taxes are likely to rise next year under the Clinton regime. The market level is less surprising in the light of the weight of cash flooding into the



market. Mutual funds are taking in up to \$15 billion a month. Almost every investor in America is abandoning his deposit account in favour of equities because of low interest rates. Only the high ratings are deterring institutions from pushing shares even higher.

The principal problem is that America is suffering an equity shortage. Corporations bought in \$640 billion of equities from 1984-90 in the leveraged buyout boom and replaced it with debt. Since then, less than \$100 billion has been replaced through initial public offerings, even though equity issues are coming thick and fast. The main danger to the equity market would be a rise in interest rates. This could happen if President Clinton's tax bill fails and he is forced to continue a high deficit to fund his social programmes. If

long-term treasury rates begin to rise, institutions will run to the safety of cash. In those circumstances America's private investors will soon discover how fast equities can fall.

Bricks

BRITAIN'S brick mountain is crumbling. Brick manufacturers say demand is outstripping supply and that brick stocks could fall to 1.2 billion by the end of June, the lowest for more than 18 months and down from a record 1.56 billion at the end of last year.

The fall in brick stocks is bringing scant relief to manufacturers. One of the main reasons for the turnaround is the amount of manufacturing capacity they have closed or mothballed in the last three years rather than any real increase in demand. A stock of 1.2 billion bricks still represents five months' supply.

The brick mountain is also beginning to look dated, since parts of it has been sitting in yards for more than two years.

Some of it is frost damaged and its packaging is rotting, making the bricks practically unsaleable. In these cases, the bricks will be ground down and sold as hard core, forcing the manufacturers to make stock write-downs.

The stockpile is also preventing brick manufacturers from increasing their prices, unlike other building materials manufacturers. This they need to do badly since prices have fallen by up to 40 per cent in the last three years. As a result, profits will recover more slowly than the market perhaps anticipates.

This was shown in last week's interim figures from Hanson, which showed flat profits of £24 million from the part of the division that contains London Brick and Butterley Brick, the market leaders.

At Redland, which has perhaps 20 per cent of the brick market, the profit recovery is also expected to be slow,

to perhaps £245 million this year and £275 million in 1994.

Istock Johnson's recovery will be just as painful, producing perhaps just £4 million in 1994 after something like break-even this year.

The brick mountain may have been scaled but it has yet to be conquered.

Brewing

MANY things can be preserved in alcohol but dignity is not one of them. As Britain's brewers, currently engaged in a discounting war, are rapidly finding out.

Beer consumption fell by 3 per cent last year prompting an intense battle for market share with major brewers offering discounts of up to 50 per cent.

The ground for this price war was laid by the Department of Trade and Industry beer orders, which forced the major brewers to relinquish many of their tied pubs and encouraged them to court outside buyers to maintain brewing volumes.

The brewers are not just slugging it out on price. Many are also using free trade loans to buy favour and, as last week's results showed, are bearing the cost of bad debt charges that follow.

The operations now looking clever are those, such as Grand Metropolitan, Greenall and Boddington, that got out of brewing to concentrate on retailing.

Among those who remained, the victors will be those with strong brands, which do not need to discount to gain volume. The growth of the take-home market, which has doubled in the past ten years, has raised consumers' awareness of brands and their eagerness

to buy them at the off-licence or in the pub. As with the Scotch whisky industry in the eighties, a good brand portfolio has become the key to success in the brewing market of the nineties.

Brixton Estate

BRITTON Estate must be doing something right since few companies can boast a 6 per cent rise in their share price after announcing heavy rights issues.

Friday's £100 million call was nicely timed; many property analysts have been increasing their net asset value forecasts for property companies recently in the belief that increased investment in property will push yields lower.

This has sent the shares of Land Securities and the other big groups soaring above their current reported net asset values.

Issuing paper at a premium to buy property is a sensible strategy and the reduction in gearing gives Brixton more room to manoeuvre. The group's plan to stick to its home pitch is safe but not necessarily the most rewarding.

The South East has been badly affected by over-development and industrial property is unlikely to be the first sector to recover since most of industry is running at well below capacity.

That implies static rental values at best for some time. The attraction of shares in Brixton, like most of its peers in the property sector, is the company's dividend yield. At the rights price of 155p, investors will be receiving an income return of 6.7 per cent, assuming that the payout is held.

GILT-EDGED

Real rates tip balance for investors

FIRST-QUARTER GDP data released a couple of weeks ago confirmed that the UK economy has finally emerged from recession. Indeed, recent figures on retail sales and manufacturing output suggest that growth this year could comfortably exceed the consensus estimate of 1.5 per cent. Against this backdrop it is perhaps not surprising that there is a widespread acceptance that the inflation cycle is close to bottoming.

This concern has, over the past few months, encouraged some investors to start rebalancing their holdings of conventional and index-linked gilts. In theory, at least, it is assumed that an acceleration in inflation will benefit the latter instrument at the expense of the former. However, the evidence available since index-linked gilts were first issued in the early 1980s is far from wholly convincing.

To take just one example: in the two years from the second quarter of 1986 onwards, when the underlying measure of inflation (excluding mortgages) rose from 3.1 to 4.5 per cent, conventional gilts actually outperformed by some 10 per cent in gross terms. Index-linked gilts only managed to recover this lost ground over the course of 1988 as fears intensified that an overheating economy would push inflation substantially higher. This time around few experts believe it likely that inflation will follow such a course.

Even the normally cautious Bank of England, in its latest

Quarterly Bulletin, appears fairly sanguine about inflation prospects. It states that the odds of the government achieving its target of keeping underlying inflation within the 1-4 per cent range remain favourable, despite what it sees as a marginally higher risk of breaching the upper limit in 1994.

Interestingly, the Bank's central expectation is a view shared by the gilt market if one looks at the inflation rate implied by a comparison of the yield on conventional gilts with that on index-linked stocks.

In calculating an implied inflation rate, allowance

'In our empirical work, we found that nominal short term interest rates play as much of a role as inflation in determining performance'

should be made for a "certainty premium" arising from the fact that index-linked stocks preserve real value and are thus less "risky" than conventional gilts. We estimate this certainty premium lies in the neighbourhood of 1.2 per cent. Subtracting this figure and the yield on long dated index-linked stock from the yield on long dated conventional stock leaves an implied inflation rate of 3.8 per cent. This forward view of inflation falls within the government's target range.

The issue then is how, with this sort of background, portfolios ought to be rebalanced. Should index-linked stocks be

preferred to conventional or should conventional be preferred to index-linked?

In our empirical work we found that nominal short term interest rates play as much of a role as inflation in determining relative performance. Specifically, the analysis revealed that the tendency on the part of the market to over or underestimate both interest rates and inflation sustains opportunities for arbitrage. The attempt to eliminate these opportunities produces the re-rating in one or other of conventional or index-linked stocks which leads to the outperformance.

The influence of interest

rate expectations was found to be roughly equal in magnitude but opposite in effect to that of inflation expectations. So the evidence suggests that expectations of the real interest rate, and the tendency to over or underestimate this variable, are the crucial determinants of relative performance. When the real rate of interest falls faster (or rises more slowly) than expected there is a tendency for index-linked stocks to outperform conventional gilts. Conversely, when the real rate of interest rises faster (or falls more slowly) than expected there is a tendency for conventional to outperform

index-linked stocks. In fact, what we found was that every 1 per cent of forecasting error produces approximately 2 per cent of outperformance. This finding naturally limits the usefulness of relying exclusively on a break-even inflation rate as "switching rule" for deciding when to hold index-linked stocks and when to hold conventional gilts.

The market currently appears to be looking for real interest rates to average close to 4 per cent over the balance of this year. While our forecast for inflation is similar to the consensus we are more optimistic on the scope for lower nominal interest rates. Indeed, we expect base rates to fall to 5 per cent by the end of the year despite the recovery in the economy. On these assumptions the real interest rate would average around 3.3 per cent over the next eight months, some 60 basis points below the market's current expectations. A tax-exempt fund willing to bet against a market that appears to be somewhat conservative in its assessment of real interest rates ought therefore to prefer index-linked stocks to conventional.

If a more bullish view of the real interest rate proves to be correct our findings imply that index-linked gilts should outperform conventional stocks by about 120 basis points.

MICHAEL LENHOFF
SIMON RUBINSON
Cape Cure Myers
Capital Management

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Pinstripes and green wellies

LIFE with the green wellie brigade has proved less idyllic than Diana Cornish bargained for when she swapped her £100,000-a-year job as managing director of Blue Arrow's Brook Street Bureau last year for the chance to spend more time at home running her family's 83-acre equestrian centre, Greensacre Equestrian, at Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The lure of the business world has dragged Cornish back to the City. She has just become managing director of TRG Services, a small City employment agency specialising in telecommunications and switchboard personnel. But this time, she has got the best of both worlds, working two days a week at TRG and the other three overseeing the continued expansion of her family business. "I needed the money to pay the mortgage but dreaded going into a full-time job," says Cornish, who started her career as a £3-a-week receptionist in her grandfather's factory before graduating to Avon Lady cosmetic sales. "Now I have the best of both worlds. My part-time job allows me to enjoy my time in the country even more."

Team effort

EVEN the "action bank" sometimes needs a little rest. But National Westminster,

which has been trying to sell the Harlem Globetrotters for more than three months, has again been forced to live up to its corporate slogan. The bank, which took control of the world's most famous basketball team almost two years ago, when International Broadcasting Corporation, its owner, went into bankruptcy protection, has opted to retain a 20 per cent stake over the next five years by selling 80 per cent to former Globetrotter-turned-businessman Mannie Jackson. But sources close to the deal say the bank is not selling to the highest bidder and will take a 60 per cent loss on the \$59 million loans it advanced to IBC. Jackson, 51, who played with the Globetrotters in the early sixties, is offering \$6 million for the team, \$5 million of which will



Diana Cornish: having the best of both worlds

be funded through a loan from NatWest. But the Globetrotters' former owner is also trying to buy back the team. Tom Scullen, the IBC chairman, says: "We are offering \$7.5 million and in cash, but we haven't heard anything." Jackson, who wants Jesse Jackson, former US presidential candidate, and MC Hammer, the rap singer, on the team's advisory board, plans to step up the action by creating a second Globetrotters team.

Drama in the City

ONCE more, the time has come for the City's more dramatically inclined to step before the footlights in the latest Stock Exchange Dramatic & Operatic Society production, *The Pajama Game*. But only five of the 25 parts have gone to City workers, and all have been confined to chorus or other minor roles. The Stock Exchange has fielded two actresses, Caroline Bell and Gerry White. William Harrison-Wallace, a Warburg market-maker, Edward Cullen, a director's assistant at Seymour, Pierce, Butterfield, and Bernard Duggan, in claims at Hargreaves, Rice & Quinn, make up the rest of the City cast. At least the lead has gone to an economics teacher, Adrian Cave plays Sid, a manager brought in to reorganise a factory against the wishes of a militant workforce demanding a rise of 74 cents an hour. Of course the play, which runs at the Shaw Theatre from

May 25 to 29, bears no parallels to the exchange's search for a new chief executive.

Lines of shares

WITH Wall Street soaring to new heights, nobody, not even the president or his first lady, is immune to a bit of speculation. Most of the Clintons' money is invested in low-yielding money-market funds, no doubt motivated by the political need to remain untainted by accusations of conflicts of interest. But the Clintons do own some shares, including a block valued at about \$250,000 in Wal-Mart Stores, the department store chain. They also have stakes ranging from \$1,000 to \$15,000 in Nynex, Bell Atlantic and Bell South, all telecommunications firms. Surely, the president's legislative priorities will remain disconnected from his keen interest in the nation's telephone lines.

Bowed over

RIVALRY on the bowling green between two City capital management firms has resulted in at least one happy ending: Jeremy Warner-Allen, Beeson Gregory's small-company broking specialist, and Carolyn Russell, a broker at Cape Cure Myers, were so bowled over by each other that they became engaged. The sporting couple marry in September.

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

مركز الأمل

Ford lifts threat to Dagenham

By KEVIN EASON
MOTORING
CORRESPONDENT

WORKERS at Ford's biggest UK plant have persuaded the company to lift the threat of closure after achieving a 50 per cent improvement in productivity.

Jacques Nasser, the new chairman of Ford of Europe, has ended months of anguish for employees at the company's plant at Dagenham, Essex, who were convinced that they would be first for the axe if the company had to make further cuts to cope with its huge financial losses.

Although Ford of Britain is expected to announce this week that its 1992 deficit was the second worst on record at about £300 million, Mr Nasser has ended speculation by disclosing to *The Times* that huge efficiency gains have transformed Dagenham. The plant has now been nominated a "lead plant" for Europe.

That means Dagenham will pioneer development of the company's replacement for the best-selling Fiesta model, which is due to be launched in two years, and act as a training and research centre for the rest of Europe.

Mr Nasser, speaking for the first time since taking over in January, said that the progress of the British plants, which include Halewood on Mersey-

Dagenham has proved so efficient that it has been chosen by Ford of Europe to pioneer development of the replacement for the best-selling Fiesta

side, had been remarkable. After lagging behind the Continent for years, Mr Nasser said that the efficiency differences between Ford's six leading manufacturing plants would be "invisible" next year.

There could never be any firm guarantee, but he said there were no plans for plant closures, particularly in the UK, which is now the sole source for some models of cars and vans and components.

He said: "More than any company, we have a very integrated structure. The people here have a very positive attitude and that has made a big difference for the future."

At one point, British productivity was so far behind the rest of Ford's European empire that workers and union officials were read the riot act by management.

Big jobs losses last year led unions to demand repeatedly an assurance that no British plant would be closed as the recession took hold of the business.

Mr Nasser is not optimistic that the European business, which chalked up a loss of

\$1.3 billion, can return to profit during this year as sales on the Continent plummet under the weight of recession, down by about 17 per cent so far this year.

Output at Dagenham has been cut from 1,250 Fiestas a day to about 850 as export orders decline. A third of output is now going overseas compared with 50 per cent at peak last year.

Mr Nasser said that high marketing costs and the instability of exchange rates were hurting continental operations at a time when the business was preparing to meet the threat of increased Japanese competition in Europe.

The British plants have gained from the dramatic swings in exchange rates and have been extensively slimmed down before most of Ford's competitors.

The workforce at Dagenham has been cut by 1,000 in the past year.

Mr Nasser added: "There is no doubt that the British plants have the edge at the moment. We are now very flexible and ready to meet the challenges to come."

The improvement in productivity at Dagenham will give a crucial enhancement in competitiveness at a time when continental demand is declining sharply.

Although production by British manufacturers continued to rise last month, Ford of Europe expects the deepening recession to cut total car sales in continental Europe by 18.8 per cent to just under 11 million this year.

Because of their heavy reliance on export production, the Ford plants in Britain are likely to find themselves increasingly vying with continental rivals for business as the year wears on.

Fighting back, page 38



Riding out the recession: Tom Benson, head of Wear Dock Engineering, is planning to increase turnover and take on more employees

BT3 terms to be set out today

By JON ASHWORTH

THE government is expected to confirm the sale of its entire stake in BT when the latest privatisation offer kicks off in London today. Terms of the issue are expected to reveal that the remaining 21.9 per cent in BT will be made available, raising up to £5.5 billion for the public purse.

The terms, to be announced at a ceremony in Westminster, will be accompanied by an £11 million advertising campaign. Details of the probable split between retail and institutional issues will be announced but, since this is a tender offer, no price will be given.

Payment methods will also be outlined. Last time, private investors were allowed to pay to three instalments, and a similar offer would fit in with the government's desire to widen share ownership. Priority is being given to those who put their BT shares into a PEP.

Rosyth seeks cut-price Trident work to save jobs

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

MANAGERS at Rosyth Royal Dockyard have submitted a new cut-price bid to refurbish nuclear Trident submarines in a last-ditch effort to prevent the loss of up to 18,000 Scottish jobs. They fear ministers will be tempted to allocate the work to the rival Devonport yard at Plymouth in an effort to stem the political advance of the Liberal Democrats in the South West.

To a highly unusual step, Babcock Thorn, operator of the Rosyth yard, has published results of a survey which suggests the Conservatives would be more damaged by a decline in Scottish support.

Allan Smith, managing director of Rosyth, believes ministers are now only two to three weeks away from announcing an outcome to the two-year battle for survival between the yards. Yesterday he confirmed that Rosyth has submitted its

third bid for the make-or-buy contract. He said: "My view is that our price must now be below that of Devonport because it is a much simpler scheme and will be less costly to implement." Mr Smith said Rosyth managers had been able to reduce the cost of their proposals further by re-positioning equipment so that less was needed.

Devonport managers are also believed to have revised their "final" offer downwards. Last night a spokesman said: "We are absolutely confident that Devonport offers the best value for money."

Malcolm Rifkind, the defence secretary, has promised that neither yard will close. But managers at Rosyth, which has 4,000 employees and which supports many more jobs in Scotland, fear there will be little future for their dockyard if it loses its

specialist nuclear re-fitting role. At Devonport, which employs 5,000 directly and acts as a cornerstone of the Devon economy, they say the nuclear contract is essential because they may lose refurbishment work on surface ships to private sector yards.

Earlier this year, Rosyth abandoned plans to complete new facilities at a cost of £267 million, offering instead to spend £147 million refurbishing two docks opened in 1916. Devonport, meanwhile, has pared the cost of refurbishing its dry docks from £162 million to £131 million.

Mr Smith said: "I am confident we would win on price, but there is a lot of pressure on the government in order to stem the Lib Dem's advance." However, according to Mr Smith, four conservative seats are at risk in Scotland.

Engineer profits by innovation

By DEREK HARRIS

WEAR Dockyard Group, in Sunderland, is the sort of success story sorely needed in the North East, as fears grow for Swan Hunter, Tyneside's last shipbuilder. The private firm's profits held up in the recession, helped by its combination of ship repairs and large-scale steel fabrication.

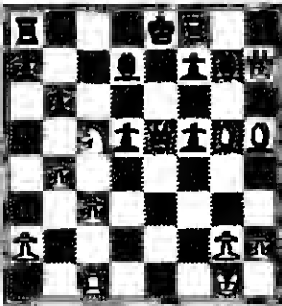
WDG's two repair yards, on the Wear and the Tees, accounted for 80 per cent of last year's £26 million turnover, while the Wear Dock Engineering subsidiary recently fabricated the world's biggest "plough", weighing 140 tonnes, to cut a gas pipeline channel in the North Sea.

Tom Benson, managing director at WDE, said: "Everybody would like to see more work but with the recession has not been felt and profit levels have been maintained. In the current 12 months we plan to increase turnover and employ more people."

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

This position is taken from the game Cranbourne - Chavez, Correspondence 1987. The key to this position are the white bishops which exert tremendous pressure on the diagonals leading to the black king. How did white conclude?



Solution on page 37 Championship Chess, page 10

WORD-WATCHING

By PHILIP HOWARD

YAUD

- a. An orange pigment
- b. An old mare
- c. A racing sail

BISONTINE

- a. Resembling a bison
- b. A beggarly knave
- c. With twin prongs

MACKALLOW

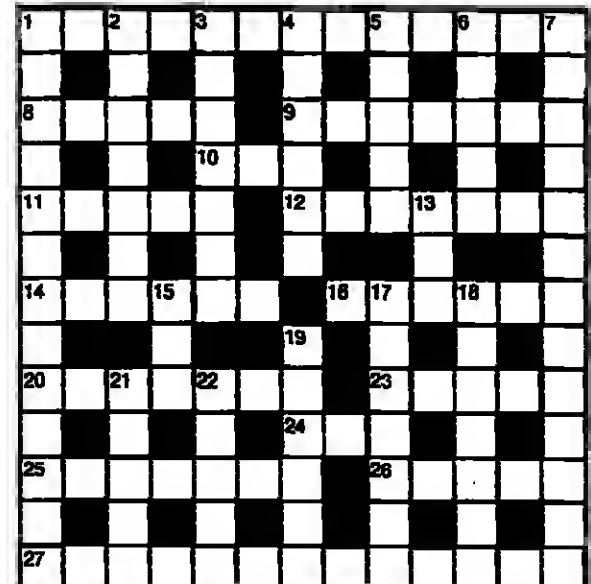
- a. A young mackerel
- b. A fostering present
- c. To libel in verse

SKAZ

- a. A type of clay-pigeon
- b. To tease or mock
- c. A fictitious narrative

Answers on page 37

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 3104



ACROSS

- 1 Child star UN ambassador (7,6)
- 8 Spanish coast (5)
- 9 Firm-floored (7)
- 10 Communist (3)
- 11 Light bulb gas (5)
- 12 Voter (7)
- 14 Uproar (8)
- 16 Confused noise (6)
- 20 Scottish emblem (7)
- 23 Hindu teacher (5)
- 24 Animal doctor (3)
- 25 Set in motion (7)
- 26 Assisted (5)
- 27 Telepath (7,6)

DOWN

- 1 Pariah (6,7)
- 2 Penetrating understanding (7)
- 3 Trainee (7)
- 4 Over there (6)
- 5 Premium Bonds computer (5)
- 6 Guide (5)
- 7 Authority enhancer (6,7)
- 13 Taxi (3)
- 15 New Russia (1,1,1)
- 17 Steal show from (7)
- 18 Marked (7)
- 19 Go back to old ways (6)
- 21 Halved (2,3)
- 22 Nasal voice (5)

SOLUTIONS TO NO 3103

ACROSS: 1 Full time 5 Hair 9 Let down 10 Bacon 11 Herb 12 Evening 14 Carmen 16 Ascend 19 Ammeter 21 Agree 24 Bluff 25 Helene 26 Easy 27 Snowball

DOWN: 1 Full 2 Lite 3 Trouble 4 Minder 6 Archive 7 Renegade 8 Able 13 Scramble 15 Rumours 17 Swallow 18 Orphan 20 Tuit 22 Siena 23 Seal

CROSSWORD ENTHUSIASTS: The Times Concise Crosswords - Books 1 & 2 £5.95 each. The Times Junior Crosswords - Book 1 £4.95, Book 2 £5.95. Concise Book 1 £5.95. The Times Crosswords - Books 1, 7, 14, 15 & 16 £4.25 each; Books 2 to 13 £4.75 each. The Sunday Times Crosswords - Book 1 to 10 £4.75 each except Books 5, 9 and 11 £4.25 each. Concise Books 1 & 2 £4.25 each. Prices inc p&p (UK). Cheques to Alan Ltd, 51 Manor Lane, London SE13 5QW. Return delivery. Tel 081-852 4575 (24 hrs)

EBRD chief applauds call for cut in overheads

By COLIN NARBROUGH, WORLD TRADE CORRESPONDENT

THE enquiry into the much-criticised high spending by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) must look into all aspects of the institution's use of funds and will employ external auditors to ensure proper scrutiny, according to Anne Wibble, the EBRD's newly elected chairman.

"We need to get to the bottom of the matter," Mrs Wibble, the Swedish finance minister, told *The Times* during a visit to London. She urged the governors to make top priority of restoring the bank's image after the media bashing it suffered last month. That onslaught, in the run-up to the bank's annual meeting, focused on lavish spending at the bank's Broadgate headquarters and staff, which contrasted with the low level of disbursement

to Eastern and Central Europe.

Mrs Wibble said it was "very important" for the audit committee to look not just at spending on the headquarters but at expenditure on air travel, tendering practices and

the whole range of EBRD activities. The committee is expected to report to the board of governors in mid-July.

Mrs Wibble wants the EBRD to become much more active in equity investment in local financial institutions in Central and Eastern Europe. She said the equity investment in Estonia had allowed the successful establishment of the Estonian Investment Bank.

Mrs Wibble was not critical of the slow rate of disbursement by the EBRD during its first two years. She said: "Things are always modest at the start," she said she wanted greater priority given to EBRD activity on the ground in its target regions, with more early-stage financial investments in small and medium-sized enterprises.

Wibble: top priority

Attali dental, page 13

CBI targets public sector pay

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government is coming under strong pressure from the Confederation of British Industry for a radical reshaping of pay throughout the public sector to bring it in line with private industry.

Government, business and trade union sources acknowledge that the CBI was influential in establishing the current 1.5 per cent public sector pay limit, and believe the Treasury is likely to bring in new pay arrangements for 1993-4 and beyond close to what the CBI is proposing.

Howard Davies, CBI director-general, last week held talks with the Treasury centred closely on pay. He

also had discussions with John Major and Sir Robin Butler, the Cabinet secretary.

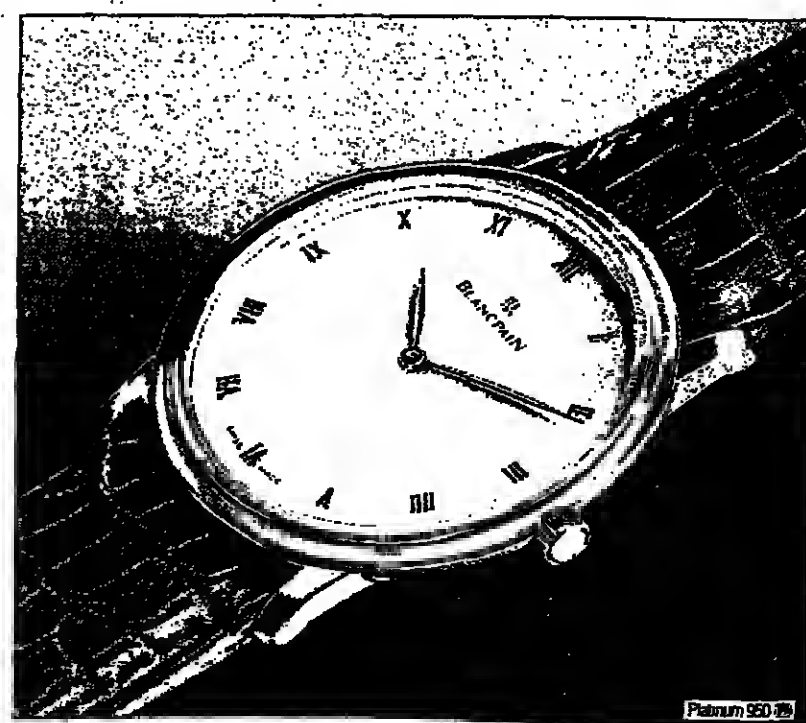
An unpublished CBI working group on public sector pay has produced a set of outline proposals, still to be approved, in a 12-page confidential document called *Public Sector Pay Determination and Processes* which proposes that the government should not repeat a specific pay limit for the public sector this year.

Michael Portillo, Treasury chief secretary, is believed to oppose a precise limit - partly because it looks like a formal incomes policy, and partly because a number of public sector bodies, especial-

ly local authorities, have made it clear that they would not have settled as high as 1.5 per cent this year.

The Treasury is keen to adopt almost any proposal that will help restrict public spending. The CBI is proposing a more fluid limit on pay bills, rather than settlements, to allow bodies across the public sector to make differing pay awards while keeping overall public sector costs down. It wants the public sector to adopt private sector pay arrangements including devolution of pay-setting, more "at risk" pay, the end of expected annual increases and greater pay flexibility.

JB
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